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GOMEZ SAYS INSURGENTS WONT LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS UNTIL PAID OFF

Tells Cubans They Should Wait Until Question of Paying His Army Has Been Decided by Washington Authorities.

SAYS ISLAND IS NOT FREE YET

Cause for American Intervention Must Be Made To Disappear.

SOLDIERS SHOULD BE COMPENSATED

This Should Be Done, He Says, in Justice to the Cuban Army—Proclamation Is Strong and Directly to the Point.

Havana, January 3.—General Maximo Gomez, from his camp 200 miles westward, near Narciso, has addressed a proclamation to the Cuban army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of insurgent troops have been completed. It is dated December 29th, and is in part as follows:

"The moment has arrived to give a public explanation of my conduct and my purposes, which are always in accord with my sense of duty to the country I serve. The Americans, tacitly our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace.

"I believed it was my duty not to move, for any political or other object, from the spot where I had drawn my sword so long as the enemies of the army had completely evacuated the island.

My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace; nor ought I to have caused the Cubans trouble by unnecessary manifestations during the jubilee.

"Cuba Is Not Yet Free."

"The period of transition is terminated; the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the Great United States is beginning, as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island.

"But Cuba is not yet free or independent. Self government is not yet constituted. For that reason we must dedicate ourselves to bringing about the disappearance of the cause for American intervention.

"But above everything else, in the spirit of justice to the Cuban army, it is necessary that before the liberators of the people can dissolve, as a guarantee of order the debt which the country owes to its soldiers should be satisfied. Awaiting this result, I remain in my present position, always ready to help the Cubans finish the work to which I have dedicated my life."

Major General Brooke had a long conference today with Generals Butler, Wade and Clous regarding Cuban administration. The judiciary of the island is in a state of confusion. Many judges have resigned and others are about to do so.

Situation in the Island.

The new provincial governors are not able to fill vacancies quickly, because they do not know the character of the applicants. As a result, the trials of persons under criminal accusations will be necessarily delayed.

A deputation from the municipal council called today upon Major General Ludlow, military governor of the department of Havana, to offer the resignation of the council. General Ludlow asked its members to retain their positions, as existing conditions required the assistance of all, without distinction of nationality.

A committee of the local bankers will meet Major General Brooke tomorrow to discuss a uniform method of getting Spanish currency out of the country, the bankers importing American money. They wish to get Cuban commerce upon an American basis as soon as possible.

DISBANDMENT IS PROCEEDING.

General Menocal Says Gomez's Proposals Will Be Rejected.

London, January 4.—The Havana correspondent of The Times says:

"I have had an interview with General Mario Menocal, commanding the Cuban forces in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. He told me the insurgent generals Maximo Gomex, calculated to produce friction between the Americans in Cuba, and would not accept any proposals by General that the dibanding of the Cuban army was proceeding steadily throughout the island."

THEY OBJECT TO PROPOSED PLAN

Citizens of Cuba Do Not Want Collections Sent to Havana.

Washington, January 3.—The objection of the citizens of Santiago to the execution of the war department's programme requiring the customs collections at that port and at all other Cuban ports to be sent to Havana has brought the war department face to face with another of the many problems connected with the administration of affairs in Cuba that require speedy settlement. The order is felt to be absolutely necessary, the interests of good government requiring that there should be but one responsible head to the customs service in Cuba.

It was pointed out at the war department today that if Santiago, at one end of the island, and Havana near the other, were allowed to keep their customs receipts, such provinces as Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio would be without funds to make any public improvements. The officials are disposed to allow each of the military commanders of the seven departments into which Cuba is now divided to submit requisitions based upon estimates of cost of such public works as sanitation, harbor improvements and road and bridge building as it is deemed desirable to undertake.

The cabinet which General Brooke is about to call to his assistance in the administration of the island probably will examine into these necessities and propose an allotment of the total customs collections and internal revenue taxation in proportion to the needs of the communities and in accordance with principles of justice and good government. In all likelihood, these allotments will require the approval of the secretary of war.

DUEL WAS A BLOODLESS ONE.

M. Horanszky Meets Baron Banffy. Pistols the Weapons.

Budapest, January 3.—A duel between M. Horanszky, a member of the lower house of the Hungarian diet, and Baron Banffy, the premier, took place this morning.

Pistols were the weapons used. The duel was bloodless.

M. Horanszky, in a recent debate in the lower house of the Hungarian diet, characterized Baron Banffy as a cheat and a traitor. Thereupon the premier challenged him, but the duel did not come off at the time expected, owing to the inability of their seconds to agree upon conditions. The seconds thereupon quarreled and a series of duels between them followed.

TEMPS DRAWS GLOOMY PICTURE.

Paris Paper Discusses the Future of the United States.

New York, January 3.—A dispatch to The Herald from Paris says The Temps tonight draws a gloomy picture of the future of the United States. It says that the United States cannot hide the fact that they "have said goodby forever to the idyllic era wherein they dispensed with the regular standing army and laughed at the heavy burdens imposed upon the nations of the western continent by their international situation."

"There is not a democrat, not a friend of the principles that regulate modern society," continues The Temps, "that does not deplore bitterly the inoculation with a spirit of conquest of the territories and expansion of a democracy that hitherto has been peaceful and liberal.

"President McKinley may say farewell for free America, to the era of peace and good will, reforms, economy, internal progress and self-government."

DISTURBANCES ARE INCREASING

Reports from Upper Yang-Tse Kiang Region Are Alarming.

London, January 3.—According to a dispatch from Han Kou to The Morning Post, there are alarming reports from the upper Yang-Tse-Kiang region. The disturbances are increasing in the provinces of Szechuan, Hunan and Hupe.

The dowager empress, it is further asserted, is curtailing the authority of the viceroys, especially in the Yang Tse and Han Kau districts.

A body of Chinese troops was sent to attack the rebels, but they are said to have fled before the enemy. The viceroy has been re-enforced by three gunboats and 3,000 men.

ASSASSINS SPARED WOMEN ONLY

All Spaniards at Balboa Have Been Killed by the Natives.

Madrid, January 3.—General Rios cables from Manila confirming the report that all the Spaniards at Balabac, an island of the Philippine group, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, have been assassinated with the exception of the women, whose release is being asked for.

BILLINGHURST NO CANDIDATE.

Will Not Make Effort To Be President of Peru.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., January 3.—Senor G. E. Billinghurst, vice president of Peru, today formally announced that he would not be a candidate for the Peruvian presidency, and that he was favorable to the candidature of Senor Eduardo Romana, senator from Arequipa.

Spanish Steamer Lost.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., January 3.—The Spanish steamer Ida, Captain Genig, from Liverpool on December 10th, via San Camder, Spain, on December 16th, for Porto Rico with a general cargo, ran on a reef near the island of Aneagada, the northern most of the Virgin islands, British West Indies, on December 31st and will probably turn out to be a total loss. The crew, with the exception of a storekeeper, who was drowned, have arrived here.

TRANSPORTS FOR GEORGIA SOLDIERS

Warning Order Sent the Regiment To Be Ready To Move.

MEN WILL SAIL THIS WEEK

Two Negro Regiments Now at Macon Are To Be Mustered Out.

FRANK GORDON WANTS SERVICE

Son of the General Is Trying To Secure a Commission in the United States Army Once More—His Side of the Ray Controversy.

Washington, January 3.—(Special.)—The Third Georgia was sent a warning order from the war department today. That means that the regiment is to be ready for moving orders, which will come within a very few days at most.

It is explained at the war department that the regiment has been detained at Savannah not because of any doubt that it would eventually go. Troops were needed at Havana and other points in that vicinity more than they were needed at Neuvitas, consequently every available transport at the disposal of the war department has been utilized in sending troops to Havana and points to be occupied by the beginning of the new year.

A transport will be in Savannah in a few days and the Third Georgia regiment, with the remaining portion of the Eighth cavalry, will embark for Neuvitas.

It has been definitely decided to muster out of service the Sixth Virginia and the Third North Carolina regiments, both of which are colored regiments. Both are now stationed at Macon. A strong effort has been made by some of the most prominent colored leaders to have these regiments retained in the service, but the decision, so it was given out at the war department this afternoon, is against them. The Sixth Virginia particularly has, it is claimed, given the authorities a good deal of trouble, and army men are citing these regiments as bearing out their claim that while the colored soldiers are all right under a white officer, the colored officer is not able to secure efficiency.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank Gordon is trying to get back into the army. General John B. Gordon, his father, was with him at the war department, and together they saw the president. Major Gordon's side of the story of his troubles with Colonel Ray is that he was not fairly treated by the colonel of the regiment, and he believes he should be given another command.

Members of the Georgia congressional delegation will all be in the city tomorrow morning in time to attend the opening session of congress. Colonel Livingston has been here since Saturday, and Messrs. Lester, Adamson and Fleming have been here during the entire vacation. The others got in tonight, or will arrive on the early trains tomorrow morning.

SAID HE FAVORED ANNEXATION.

This Argument Used in Mayor's Contest in Toronto, Canada.

Toronto, Ont., January 3.—In the Toronto mayor contest, E. A. MacDonald was beaten by Mayor John Shaw by 998 votes.

One of the arguments used against MacDonald was that he had once advocated the annexation of Canada to the United States.

NO PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES

Old Soldiers of Tennessee Put Themselves on Record.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 3.—(Special.) A number of leading ex-confederate soldiers of east Tennessee, headed by Hon. Samuel J. Kirkpatrick, of Jonesboro, met at Jonesboro today and adopted resolutions strongly protesting against any movement in congress looking to the pensioning of ex-confederate soldiers "as an act of abasement" to the ex-confederate and unconstitutional on the part of the government.

The resolution declares the president's sentiments "were well and bravely uttered, and we yield him the fullest meed of praise, but we see nothing to commend in what these others are attempting to do."

Concluding, the resolution says:

"The general government may assume ward of the ashes of the confederate dead; it has not the right or power to go further."

FAYNE MOORE MAY GIVE BAIL.

Reduction in Amount Asked So That the Cash May Be Put Up.

New York, January 3.—(Special.)—Notice was served on the district attorney today by Abraham Levy, counsel for Fayne Moore, that a motion to reduce her bail to a reasonable figure would be argued tomorrow. The present amount of the bail is $4,000.

Lawyer George Simpson said that if the amount should be reduced, cash bail would be furnished. He did not care to state the name of the person who would furnish the money.

"The motion in behalf of Fayne Moore," he said, "will be heard immediately after the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in favor of her husband, William A. E. Moore, under sentence of nineteen years, is heard in the supreme court."

JUDGE HOLDS COURT IN JAIL.

Fear of Mob Prevents Removal of Prisoner to Justice's Office.

Birmingham, Ala., January 3.—(Special.)—For fear that he might be attacked by a mob Will Golson, the negro who killed Chief Deputy Sheriff Warnick, was allowed to waive examination at the county jail today and the grand jury will take up his case on the 23d instant.

Justice Benners organized his court at the jail and called the defendant before him. His pleading was heard and a mittimus was issued.

Sheriff O'Brien has been enjoined from paying any of the reward, there being several claimants, including the two officers who actually caught the negro.

BATE WILL GO BACK TO SENATE.

Tennesseean Had No Opposition Before Democratic Caucus.

Nashville, Tenn., January 3.—(Special.)—The democratic caucus this afternoon renominated William B. Bate for United States senator by acclamation.

There was no candidate against Senator Bate. The election will come up two weeks hence.

This will be Senator Bate's third term.

DINGLEY SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Representative Passes a Comfortable Day and Shows Improvement.

Washington, January 3.—Representative Dingley passed another comfortable day, the slight improvement noted yesterday continuing, and the attending physicians express renewed hope that the distinguished patient will recover.

The crisis in the case is not expected until Thursday or Friday.

CARD COMPANY SUES PAINE.

It Is Claimed He Had No Right To Sell Whist Trays.

Milwaukee, Wis., January 3.—Papers were filed in the United States district court in a suit against Cassius M. Pa[illegible] of Milwaukee, by the United States [illegible]aying Card Company, doing business [illegible] Cincinnati. The suit is brought to secure damages from Paine for the sale of whist trays, which are used in the game of duplicate whist.

The plaintiff alleges that Gustav A. Bisler is the inventor of the whist trays, having secured a patent on September 11, 1894, and later disposed of the right to manufacture and sell the articles to the plaintiff.

MRS. BRICE ADMINISTRATRIX.

She Will Have Charge of the Estate of Her Husband.

New York, January 3.—Catherine Olivia Brice, widow of the late Calvin S. Brice, was today appointed administratrix of his estate.

The petition states that no real property was left by the deceased and this, his personal estate, is valued at $600,000.

BIG NAVY FOR UNITED STATES.

Secretary Long Completes Detailed Estimate Cost of Fifteen.

Washington, January 3.—Secretary Long has completed detailed estimates for congress for the fifteen new warships he recommended to be constructed in his annual report.

The figures are for armament and armor for all the ships, $14,168,400, and for construction and engineering $36,100,800.

THE OREGON GOES TO HONOLULU.

She Will Receive Orders There To Proceed to Manila.

Washington, January 3.—Secretary Long today cabled orders to the Oregon, at Callao, to proceed to Honolulu, taking the distilling ship Iris with her.

The Iowa was ordered to San Francisco to make repairs to her boilers and replace a broken cylinder head. With her will go the supply steamer Celtic and the colliers Scandia and Justin.

The Oregon will get orders at Honolulu to proceed to Manila if the situation does not change in the meantime. The gunboat Castine has also been ordered to Manila.

SAMPSON WILL NOT TAKE REST.

Department Anxious for Him To Assume Direct and Active Command.

New York, January 3.—Admiral Sampson entertained his daughter, whose marriage takes place tomorrow, and her friends aboard the cruiser New York at luncheon today.

Admiral Sampson will not go on leave of absence, as has been generally supposed. The navy department is anxious for him to assume direct and active command over the North Atlantic squadron, and he will indefinitely postpone taking the rest which his friends think he needs so much.

The annual squadron exercises in evolutions and target practice will be held, if feasible, but so many ships are now in dockyards or awaiting repairs and overhauling that the squadron, after closing its European contingent, will be a small one.

TRAIN ROBBERS HOLD UP A TRAIN

Express Car on Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis Looted.

SIX MEN WERE IN THE PARTY

Only Successful Effort of a Number of Attempts Recently Made.

AMOUNT OF BOOTY IS NOT KNOWN

Robbers Knew Their Business and Proceeded with Dispatch—Believed That They Are Railroad Men—Posse Is in Pursuit.

Memphis, Tenn., January 3.—A special to The Commercial-Appeal from Mansfield, Mo., says:

The ninth and first successful attempt at train robbery on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis occurred tonight at 8:55 o'clock near Macomb, a small station five miles east of this point. Macomb being a flag station, one of the robbers got aboard the westbound train at Norwood, the first station east of Macomb, paying his fare to Macomb and compelling the train to stop there. It was immediately boarded by five or six masked men, who, covering all members of the train crew with winchesters and revolvers, compelled the engineer and fireman to cut loose from the remainder of the train.

The mail, baggage and express cars were then run up the line about two miles and stopped in a lonely cut, where Engineer Callender was placed in front of the robbers and forced to break open the door of the express car, after which he was placed in front of the foremost robber and together they entered the express car, covering Southern Express Messenger Newton and Baggage Master Sisbon with their pistols, forcing them to adjourn to the outside of the car.

Blew Open Safe.

They then proceeded to dynamite the through safe. Two charges of dynamite were used, completely demolishing the burglar-proof safe of the Southern Express Company and playing havoc with the car and its contents. It is not known how much money and valuables were secured, as the safe blown open was a through safe, being opened only at a few of the most important towns along the line, between Memphis and Kansas City. Everything was taken from it and it is safe to say that they were well paid for their trouble. The local safe, which contained all local money picked up, was not molested.

Special Agent Chester, of the Memphis route, was aboard the train and followed the robbers. He got close enough to get a good view of them at work and has a fairly good description of one of them.

Thought To Be Railroad Men.

It is thought that one of the party was a railroad man, he being able to handle the engine with all the ease of an old engineer, and also the other members were well acquainted with the fact that the through safe was carried in the rear car, as no attention was paid to forward cars other than to keep all hands in them closely guarded.

No attempt was made to molest the passengers, and it did not seem to excite them very much. The robbers are supposed to have taken a southerly direction. After leaving the train they hurried away into the underbrush, firing shots into the air as they went.

A posse under Special Agent Chester is being organized and will leave for the scene of the rabbery as soon as it is daylight.

INFERNAL MACHINE EXPLODES.

Five Persons Seriously Perhaps Fatally Injured.

Memphis, Tenn., January 3.—By the explosion of an infernal machine in the railroad depot at New Albany, Miss., today five men were injured. The machine was constructed in such a manner as to be set off by the opening of the box lid. It had been sent from Holly Springs, Miss., to a party at New Albany and he and four others were opening it when the explosion occurred. The railroad agent and telegraph operator were among those injured. No names are obtainable.

IS SAFE FROM LIGHTNING NOW.

Distillery of Illinois Erected on Site of One Destroyed.

Peoria, Ill., January 3.—The Great Western distillery, destroyed by lightning last June, has been remodeled and enlarged and resumed yesterday with a capacity of 15,000 bushels of corn daily, which means an output of 60,000 gallons of alcohol every day.

This is the largest distillery in the world and work has been pushed on repairing it owing to the unprecedented demand for spirits for smokeless powder by various foreign governments.

TWIN BOYS BURN TO DEATH.

Parents Flee from Burning House, Forgetting Their Children.

Pine Bluff, Ark., January 3.—At Humphrey last night the home of Mr. J. E. Hart, with its contents, was destroyed by fire.

In the haste and excitement the family forgot their twin boys and they were burned to death.

POISON KILLS THREE CHILDREN.

Four Ate Can of Sardines—One Will Recover.

Walnut Ridge, Ark., January 3.—The four small children of W. T. Vooper ate a can of sardines while playing "housekeeping."

All were soon seized with spasms, presumably from poisoning. Alegro, Robbie and Pearl are dead. The other child will recover.

AN ENTIRE CLASS DISMISSED.

Superintendent of Virginia Military School Issues Orders.

Richmond, Va., January 3.—News is received from Lexington tonight that today the superintendent of the Virginia Military institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of that institution, consisting of thirty-five cadets. The young men dismissed represent twelve states, and their offense was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warning.

RECEIPTS SHOW INCREASE.

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of United States.

Washington, January 3.—The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for December were $41,404,793, as compared with $59,646,698 for December, 1897. This last amount, however, includes about $31,700,000 received on account of the Pacific railroad debt. Independent of those payments the increase for the last month as compared with the same month in 1897 was about $13,400,000.

The receipts from customs last month were $16,764,324, an increase over December, 1897, of about $5,100,000.

Internal revenue $22,662,318, increase $8,300,000.

The receipts for the six months since July 1, 1898, amounted to $245,961,889, a net gain over the same period in 1897 of over $38,000,000, not including the $31,700,000 received from the Pacific railroads. During the last six months the receipts from customs increased from $42,825,020 to $96,045,839 and from internal revenue sources from $85,498,203 to $138,349,339.

The disbursements during December last amounted to $41,864,807, which is only $460,000 in excess of the receipts.

MINISTER HAS NOT REPORTED.

Matter of Proposed Extension of French Territory Not Settled.

Washington, January 3.—United States Minister Conger, at Pekin, has not advised the state department of the reception accorded his protest against the proposed extension of the French settlement at Shanghai over territory claimed to belong to the American concession. Therefore, the department feels warranted in assuming that the matter is not finally concluded and it has not been advised that the Chinese government has confirmed the French claim as reported.

Even if that were so, the action could not be regarded as final by our government, which has so far not had any dealings directly with the French government touching this conflict of intereats which are believed to be incident to the efforts of competing steamship lines and commercial houses to obtain predominant advantages along the water front.

It is not regarded as probable that there will be any serious difficulty experienced in arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

FRANCHISE FIGHT MAY BE RULED OUT ON THE POINT OF NO JURISDICTION

An Unexpected Turn Was Developed Yesterday in the War Between Local Street Car Companies for Right of Way.

JUDGE STOPS MAIN ARGUMENT

Attorneys Are Now Debating Whether the U. S. Court Can Try the Case.

ARE PARTIES PROPERLY ARRANGED?

Mr. Spalding Will Urge Judge Newman Today To Rule the Case Out of His Court—Hammond Says Court Has Jurisdiction.

If indications count, the present case in the United States court between the Atlanta Street Railway Company, the Consolidated Street Railway Company, the Old Colony Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company over the right to condemn the Mitchell street tracks of the Consolidated, will be ruled out of the United States court on the question of jurisdiction. The case has been on trial before Judge Newman for several days.

The court interrupted the argument yesterday afternoon and asked Colonel Hammond, representing the trust companies, why the case should not be ruled out, or one of the parties to the suit ruled out on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. Colonel Hammond argued for some time to convince the judge that the court had jurisdiction to try the case. Mr. Jack Spalding, representing the Atlanta Railway Company, will be heard this morning or this afternoon on this point.

This unexpected turn lends an entirely new complexion to the case, and judging from Judge Newman's utterances yesterday afternoon he has serious doubts as to whether he has the right to hear it. He can stop the hearing at any time on this ground, and it is not at all unlikely that he may rule out either the Consolidated as a co-defendant, or the whole case at the hearing today.

One of the principal charges of the Atlanta Railway Company has been that the Consolidated and the trust companies are in collusion to prevent the condemnation of the Consolidated's tracks, and that their interests are one and the same. It was also charged that the trust companies were brought into the suit for the purpose of giving the United States court jurisdiction. After Colonel Goodwin had concluded his argument yesterday afternoon, Judge Newman stated in open court he had doubts about his jurisdiction. Without making any charge as to probable collusion between the trust companies and the Consolidated, he stated he did not know whether the parties to the suit were properly arranged, and asked Colonel Hammond for his position on the question.

What Is the Controversy.

Colonel Hammond replied that the trust companies, representing the bondholders of the Consolidated, had a perfect right, as a foreign party, to appeal to the United States court to prevent both the Consolidated and the Atlanta Railway Company from materializing any condemnation proceedings, which the trust companies claim would be damaging to their interests.

Judge Newman asked Colonel Hammond what was the real controversy in the case—whether the dispute was not really between the Atlanta railway on the one side and the Consolidated and the trust companies on the other, to prevent condemnation proceedings.

Colonel Hammond answered negatively, claiming the controversy between the Atlanta railway and the trust companies was different from that between the Consolidated and the trust companies.

In support of this proposition, Colonel Hammond explained that in order to institute condemnation proceedings it was necessary for a board of arbitration to be established with one representative from the Consolidated, another from the Atlanta railway, with both representatives to choose the third. It would have been the duty of this board to estimate the amount the Atlanta railway should pay the Consolidated for the use of its tracks. The Atlanta railway had appointed Mr. Forrest Adair as its arbitrator, and had given the Consolidated a time limit to appoint its representative.

It was the object of the trust companies, Colonel Hammond said, to prevent the Atlanta Railway Company from instituting this condemnation, and to prevent the Consolidated from appointing its arbitrator and otherwise entering into said condemnation proceedings. Colonel Hammond acknowledged that the Consolidated was not a necessary party to the suit, but stated it would be necessary for him to change his original pleadings in case the company was ruled out. Colonel Hammond also thought the case should be terminated as begun.

Mr. Spalding, in his argument today, will

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BERESFORD FORMS QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE TO MAINTAIN THE OPEN DOOR IN THE EAST.

London, January 4.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times, says:

"Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the chamber of commerce here today (Tuesday) on the necessity of firmness in opposing Russian encroachment repeated his advocacy of an alliance between Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Japan to maintain the open door. He made an interesting commentary upon Chinese affairs, remarking that all the institutions of the country were in a deplorably effete condition. In his judgment an army of 200,000 men might be maintained without increasing the present budget, if wastes were avoided.

"Lord Beresford said the whole system of Chinese administration required reforming. Reforms would not be difficult, as there were no hereditary right, feud, system or vested interests such as existed when Japan initiated reforms. China was not overtaxed, he asserted, but simply taxed badly. The first step in reform would be the adequate payment of the officials. He predicted that there would be war sooner or later over the tariffs, saying that the French demands at Shanghai promised to make trouble. In conclusion he advocated a chivalrous and clear policy toward China and the foreign powers interested in China."

SECRETARY ALGER ANNOUNCES REGIMENTS NOW IN CAMPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Washington, January 3.—Secretary Alger today made public a partial list of the regiments and other organizations which, as a result of the finding of the Paris peace treaty, it has been decided to muster out of the service. The list includes twelve full regiments and two independent companies and three heavy batteries of artillery, approximating 16,000 or men, which with their present location are as follows:

In Alabama—Sixty-ninth New York, Third Florida, both at Huntsville; Third Tennessee, at Anniston.

In Georgia—Companies A and B, Indiana colored infantry, at Chickamaug; Third North Carolina and Sixth Virginia, at Macon; Third New Jersey and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, at Athens.

In South Carolina—South Carolina heavy battery, at Sullivan's island; Fourth Missouri, at Greensville; Second Tennessee, at Columbia; Ninth Ohio, at Summerville.

In Texas—Third Texas, at Fort Clark.

In California—Eighth California, at Benicia barracks; heavy batteries B and C, California artillery.

QUAY NOMINATED AT THE CAUCUS

He Is Named To Succeed Himself as U. S. Senator.

OPPOSITION IS CONFIDENT

Claimed That Quay Cannot Obtain Enough Votes To Win Out.

FIGURE WAS UNEXPECTEDLY LOW

Quay Expresses Himself as Confident of Success and Says He Will Undoubtedly Be Elected at the Joint Convention of the Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 3.—Despite the efforts of the opponents of Senator Quay to secure a postponement of the senatorial caucus until a later date, the adherents of the senior senator carried their point tonight and secured the indorsement of their favorite by 109 of the 164 republican members of the Pennsylvania legislature. This is nineteen less than the number to elect a United States senator on joint ballot, the total membership being 254, of which 128 is a majority. The anti-Quay leaders are jubilant over the result of the caucus, and claim that the man they are fighting can never succeed himself in the senate. On the other hand, the Quay followers and Senator Quay himself express confidence of ultimate victory. They say that of the absentees two members of the house are kept away by sickness, and will vote for Senator Quay. This would leave him 17 votes short of the number necessary to elect, and the efforts of the Quay leaders will be directed during the next two weeks toward securing these votes. It goes without saying that they will be just as bitterly opposed in the future by the group of men who have made the fight against Mr. Quay as they have been in the past.

The caucus was held in the hall of the house of representatives, which was packed to suffocation.

Vote Below Expectation.

The Quay leaders during the past few days have been claiming anywhere from 118 to 135 votes in the caucus. The fact that the actual figure was away below their lowest claim is regarded by many here as a source of great disappointment to them. This class of prophets is strong in the belief that Senator Quay is beaten. Undoubtedly the decision of Senator David Martin at an early hour this morning to remain out of the caucus had much to do with the success of the efforts of the anti-Quay people. Senator Quay has expressed all along that Martin would be with him when the time came to make his vote effective, but others well informed on the situation have felt that if Mr. Martin found it possible to defeat Senator Quay, he would throw all the strength of his political power against him.

All agree that much depends upon the action that the state supreme court will take in Philadelphia on January 7th on the proceedings brought before that body through a writ granted recently, the effect of which is to bring the criminal proceedings against Senator Quay before the court of review. If the proceedings are quashed by the supreme court Mr. Quay will assuredly be re-elected. If, on the contrary, the court refuses to interfere with the regular course of the legal procedure against Senator Quay and decides that he must stand trial on the indictments found against him, there can be no doubt that the position of his opponents will be greatly strengthened.

Grady Presides Over Caucus.

Senator Grady, of Philadelphia, presided over the caucus. He called the assemblage to order at 8:10 p. m. and made a serious speech, reminding the party representatives present that the duty of selecting a man to represent the great state of Pennsylvania and the party in the United States senate for the next six years was a grave responsibility and counseling the legislators to exercise the utmost caution in discharging the important duty before them.

The roll call showed twenty-seven of the thirty-seven republican members of the senate present and eighty-one of the 127 members of the house—a total of 108. Later Representative Harold, of Senator Quay's county of Beaver, came in, increasing the total to 109. He voted for Quay.

The business for which they gathered was quickly proceeded with. Senator Merrick, of Tioga, one of the best speakers in the legislature, who had been selected to place Mr. Quay in nomination, did his work well. When he had finished with the mention of the name of Quay the vast crowd present was brought into prolonged applause and cheering.

The nominating speech was a glowing eulogy of Senator Quay's career, his zeal in the performance of public duty and his patriotism.

Senator Merrick referred to him as a wise, brilliant, dashing, daring political leader, who has earned the right to be styled as he is, the greatest political general in American politics, who has been to the republican party another Ulysses to the Greeks, plucking victory from almost certain defeat; a statesman whose broad and liberal views have left their imprint on the legislation of the nation; whose efforts for the working men of the country have brought peace, happiness and comfort into thousands of homes, and his name is today enshrined in their hearts as the protector and savior of Pennsylvania industries, who, during twelve years of service in the United States senate, has wielded an influence second to none.

Speaker Farr made a brief speech explaining why he should vote for Mr. Quay.

Quay's Opponent Named.

Then Senator Magee, of Allegheny, the man who is looked upon by many as being a possible successor to Senator Quay, took the floor. He got almost as much applause as Senator Quay. He made a modest and brief speech nominating Benjamin F. Jones, of Pittsburg, once chairman of the republican national committee, and a great iron manufacturer.

The ballot was then taken, the announced result being Quay 98, Jones 9, Magee 2.

Is Made Unanimous.

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Magee moved the nomination be made unanimous.

The outburst of applause which followed this motion was by far the greatest demonstration of the night. Cheer followed cheer and the Allegheny man who has so long fought Mr. Quay was assuredly the lion of the hour.

The motion was carried and adjournment was had immediately after, the caucus having consumed one and a half hours' time.

Senator Quay made this statement at midnight: "I am entirely satisfied with the result of tonight's caucus. A number of members of the legislature who would not agree to enter the caucus tonight have assured me of their cordial support when the assembly meets in joint convention. These votes will be more than sufficient to elect me. I am absolutely confident of my success."

CAUCUS ABSENTEES TO MEET.

Anti-Quay Leaders Declare Quay Is Defeated.

Harisburg, Pa., January 3.—A meeting of the absentees from the caucus will be held tomorrow morning to perfect a permanent organization. Either Senator Flinn, of Alleghey, or Senator-elect Martin, of Philadelphia, will be elected chairman. The anti-Quay leaders claim that five of those who participated in the caucus will not be bound by its action, claiming that it was not a regularly constituted gathering and therefore not binding. With the exception of four, all the absentees signed a written pledge binding themselves to keep away from the caucus. Three of these were prevented from taking part in the meeting by illness or enforced absence from the city, and the fourth declined to sign the paper, although committed to vote against Quay.

John Wannamaker gave out a statement at midnight, in which he says in part:

"The vote of tonight says plainly that this legislature will not blindly follow a discredited leaders. The old members are not to be menaced and the new members are not willing to marry into the Quay political family at the present time. The opposition to Quay rule grows. Ninety-eight men out of 254 cannot give Mr. Quay the license he wants to represent Pennsylvania for six years more."

State Chairman Elkin, who managed the Quay campaign, said after the caucus that many of the members who remined out of the meeting have declared their intention of voting for the caucus nominee.

Congressman John Dalzell, who is here aiding the anti-Quay people, says on the contrary, it is useless for any one to claim that the action of the 109 republicans who attended the caucus and undertook to make a nomination for senator is anything other than a Quay Waterloo.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Will Meet and Organized in Raleigh at Noon Today.

Raleigh, N. C., January 3.—The general assembly of North Carolina will meet here tomorrow at noon. The democrats have a large majority in both houses.

Ex-Judge Henry G. Connor, of Wilson, will be speaker of the house. He was chosen tonight by the democrats in caucus. The republicans will nominate W. W. Hampton, of Surry county.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that no one but white men be employed, when they can be obtained for, from the highest to the lowest positions. Heretofore many positions of minor importance, even under democratic administration, have been filled by colored men.

HOUSE FAILED TO ORGANIZE.

Delaware Senate in Session, but House Could Not Agree.

Dover, Del., January 3.—For the first time in the history of the state the complete organization of the Delaware legislature was not effected today.

The senate organized at noon and the house could not agree on account of the disagreement between the regular republicans and the union republicans, the Addicks faction. Organization of the house was postponed until tomorrow.

Minnesota's Legislature Meets.

St. Paul, Minn., January 3.—The two houses of the Minnesota legislature organized today with the full list of officers chosen at the republican caucus last night, headed by Speaker Dare and Chief Clerk Bergstrom in the house, and Secretary Langum in the senate.

State Officers Inaugurated.

Bismarck, N. D., January 3.—State officers-elect were inaugurated today without ceremony. Governor-elect Fancher and other state officers took the oath of office in a body before District Judge Winchester in the governor's office. The houses of the legislature convened jointly today for organization.

New York Legislature Caucuses.

Albany, N. Y., January 3.—The caucuses of the majority and minority members of the senate and assembly were held tonight and candidates were nominated for the various offices to be filled by those bodies at their organization tomorrow.

Burrows Will Be Re-Elected.

Lansing, Mich., January 3.—There is hardly a question tonight about the re-election of Senator Burrows. It is only a question of how large his majority will be now. Nearly eighty members have signed the call for tomorrow night's caucus, and the Burrows people claim that of this number only two are at all doubtful.

COMPANY MAY BE ALL RIGHT.

Is Thought That Big Concern Has Sufficient Assets.

Boston, January 3.—It is believed that the Assabet Manufacturing Company, which made an assignment several days ago, will come out all right.

It is a concern with $1,000,000 capital and a plant which cost $2,000,000. The company has $600,000 cash and bills receivable and $1,200,000 of modern goods on hand to meet its $1,500,000 liabilities.

Emperor William Improves.

Berlin, January 3.—The health of Emperor William, of Germany, continues to improve, but his majesty will still require a few days' rest.

A Perfect Infant Food
Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk
A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.
"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE.
NEW CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

GERMAN OFFICER PRAISES AMERICANS

Kaiser's Military Attache Lately to Japan Reaches Chicago.

THERE WAS NO ILL FEELING

He Says There Was Misunderstanding Between Americans and Germans.

HE CARRIED MESSAGES TO ADMIRALS

Tells of Philippine Situation and Predicts Trouble for the United States Troops There.

Chicago, January 3.—Major A. von Sonnenburg, German military attache to the empire of Japan, the man who carried the message between Admiral von Diedrichs and Admiral Dewey by which permission was given for the transportation of Captain General Augusti from Manila to Hong Kong on a German war vessel, is in Chicago.

Major von Sonnepburg is the typical German army officer. He is a broad-shouldered young man with an erect carriage. At the Auditorium he related certain hitherto unwritten bits of history of American operations in the Philippines.

"I did not witness the destruction of Montejo's fleet by your Admiral Dewey, but I saw much of the subsequent events. Because of what I saw I want to correct at least one false impression—that there was any ill feeling between the commanders of the American and German fleets. There was a disagreement, I admit, over the right of the Americans to search German ships, but that was soon settled.

"Then as to the Augusti incident, there was nothing secret about that transaction. I, myself, was the messenger between the two admirals in the discussion over the disposition of Augusti. Admiral von Diedrichs asked whether or not Admiral Dewey would object to Captain General Augusti taking passage on one of the German dispatch boats running to Hong Kong. Admiral Dewey said that he would not if the former captain general would make some kind of a parole by which he would no longer bear arms against the United States. This was given and the incident was closed, as the diplomats would say.

"As to the Americans, both ashore and aboard ship, I may say that I never met a finer body of men. I admire your volunteers. To my mind they furnish magnificent material for soldiers, but I am afraid that they have a hard task before them in the Philippines. I should not want the task of controlling those islands unless I had fully 50,000 men behind me. Those natives are going to be hard problems.

"Since the finishing of the Philippine question I have been connected with the imperial army of Japan as a student of its methods of military discipline. To speak very conservatively, I believe that next to the German army there is not a finer body of fighting men in the world than these same little Japanese troops. Their discipline is perfect and any nation that picks a quarrel with the Japanese is going to have no easy time of it. I consider them one of the most important factors in future orient complications."

Major von Sonnenburg will spend a few days about the department in Washington and then will go on to Berlin.

ARREST BARON AND BARONESS.

DE BARA AND WIFE CHARGED WITH VIOLATING POSTAL LAWS.

They Deny the Charge and Claim It Is a Case of Mistaken Identity. Known in Chicago.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 3.—Postoffice Inspector W. S. Mayer, acting under the direction of Inspector in Charge Major James E. Stuart, of Chicago, caused the arrest at St. Augustine this afternoon of Baron and Baroness de Bara, for using the United States mail in an alleged scheme to defraud.

They will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Goldell at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Chicago, January 3.—A couple known as Baron and Baroness E. De Baara lived in Chicago from June 1st until November 28th, last year, and conducted, according to the postoffice officials, one of the greatest confidence games ever perpetrated in this country. Inspector Stuart has been working on the case for three weeks.

It is estimated the couple have secured at least $50,000 by their schemes, and the work was done in two months.

RECEPTION TO GEN. CLAYTON.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO IS RECEIVED WITH CEREMONIES.

First Reception Under Republic of an Ambassador of Any Other Country.

Mexico City, Mexico, January 3.—The reception of General Clayton, as the ambassador of the United States, took place today, all the appropriate honors being extended him by the Mexican government. President Diaz, wearing a grand cordon, the insignia of his office, and surrounded by his cabinet officers, were seated on a dais, but stood as the American ambassador entered. General Clayton was dressed in his uniform as a brigadier general of the United States army, advanced to the dais, where the ceremony took place.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes
BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.
THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be
A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a
Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN
Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival
And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World.
25c. at all Drug Stores.

MILLER MASTERS ILOILO REBELS

Will Prevent Hostile Collision Between Americans and Rebels.

THE CAUSE OF PANAY TROUBLE

It Is Traced Directly Back to a Spanish Colonel.

PHILIPPINE PARLIAMENT IS TO MEET

Aguinaldo's Strength Can Be Gauged by the Attendance on This Occasion and Beyond Doubt His Control Is Gradually Decreasing.

Washington, January 3.—General Otis, commanding at Manila, has cabled the war department that General Miller has, in his own opinion, the situation well in hand at Iloilo and that he fully understands the purpose of the president not to crowd the insurgents unduly. It is highly desirable that a hostile collision between the American forces and the insurgents be avoided at all hazards, at least pending the ratification of the peace treaty, and as General Miller understands now this purpose on the part of the president, he will be guided by it and may be relied on to resort to force only under absolute compulsion.

The officials here are now fully satisfied that the trouble at Iloilo may be traced directly back to the Spanish colonel, who was the senior Spanish army officer in the Philippines, and directly in command of the Viscayas, including the principal island of Panay and the city and garrison of Iloilo.

General Otis's reports show that though besieged with his 800 soldiers in Iloilo by a superior force, the position of the Spanish was thoroughly tenable. They had repulsed every attack of the insurgents and had inflicted great loss upon the latter, and altogether, there was no reason why they should not have held out indefinitely. This was particularly the case in view of the knowledge on the part of the Spaniards that by the terms of the treaty the United States government has undertaken to carry them back to Spain, involving, of course, their release from the siege at the earliest practicable moment.

It is significant that Rios delayed the evacuation of Iloilo until he became notified that the Americans were coming, and there is curiosity here to learn how that important information reached Iloilo in advance of the movements of the American transports and in the absence of cable connection.

Undoubtedly it was conveyed by a vessel and there may be a question raised as to the legitimacy of the transmission of news of the intention of the American troops in advance in this fashion.

Aguinaldo's Power Waning.

One feature of General Otis's report that has escaped mention thus far is his notice of the approaching meeting of the so-called Philippine parliament, which is to gather presumably at Malalos, about twenty miles from Manila on the island of Luzon, Thursday next. A good deal of interest is attached to this meeting as Aguinaldo's party can be gauged.

That this is waning rapidly is not doubted, and General Otis feels that when the attempt is made to convene the parliament it will be found that Aguinaldo has lost his control of the majority and cannot command even a working coalition.

Such a state of affairs would tend to make easier the task of the military authorities of establishing peacefully a temporary form of government for the Philippines that will command the support of the people and receive the approval of the civilized world.

General Otis has not yet published the proclamation by President McKinley which was cabled from Washington to him about a week ago. Feeling full confidence in his judgment, the officials here are not disposed to question his withholding the proclamation from the Filipinos, though it would seem that the animating purpose in preparing and cabling it was to soothe and satisfy the Filipinos and counteract the insidious attacks the Spanish element has been making upon the integrity of the Americans' intentions respecting the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey Heard From.

Admiral Dewey was heard from by cable at the navy department, but made no reference to the political situation in the island. He reported that he had found a building suitable for a naval hospital at Cavite and asked authority from the department to establish it at once. It was not gathered that there is an unusual amount of sickness among the American sailors, but realizing that the naval occupation of Manila bay is to be of a permanent character, Admiral Dewey wishes to establish a shore hospital.

Secretary Long cabled to Surgeon General Van Reypen, and after a consultation, cabled Admiral Dewey authority to establish the hospital. Medical Inspector Remus Persons was selected to take charge of the new hospital and he has been ordered to start from New York at once. The necessary assistants will be selected from among the medical officers of Admiral Dewey's fleet.

PREPARING FOR RESISTANCE.

The Insurgents Do Not Want Armed Americans To Land.

Manila, January 3.—Advices just received from Iloilo say the rebels, at a meeting on Saturday, ratified the action of a delegation which assured the Americans that they might land unarmed, but if they landed with arms the natives would be uncontrollable. It is further said that every preparation is being made for resistance upon the part of the rebels; that re-enforcements are arriving from Negros and the neighboring islands, in spite of the attempt of the United States cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Arizona to scarce them off with the searchlights. The Spanish gunboat El Cano is still at Iloilo, but as her status is not defined, she has not been molested.

It is understood that she is destined to go to Samboahgan, a town of the Philippine islands on the southwest extremity of the island of Mindanoa. The troops are restless. The rebels are drilling on the beach evening and morning in full view of the American expedition, which is still afloat.

The California volunteers were embarked on four transports today. Their destination is unknown. The natives here are quiescent, but watchful.

OFFICIAL NEW SRECEIVED.

Information Does Not Indicate That General Miller Has Landed.

Washington, January 3.—The news received in Washington regarding the attitude of the rebels and natives at Iloilo and vicinity is similar in effect to that reported in the press dispatches.

The situation, officials say, shows that the relations between the Americans and those with whom they are dealing are much strained and will require tact and forbearance on the part of both to avoid a collision.

It is also said that the information which has been received here does not intimate that General Miller has landed with the American troops.

CONGRESS WILL RECONVENE TODAY

Senate Will Adjourn Out of Respect to Senator Morrill.

IMPORTANT MATTERS ARE UP

Nicaraguan Bill Will Take Precedence in the Senate.

OTHER LEGISLATION WILL PRESS IT

Is Not Thought That Debate on the Peace Treaty Will Be Very Lengthy.

Washington, January 3.—Congress will reconvene tomorrow in accordance with the terms of the holiday adjournment resolution. The senate will almost immediately adjourn for the day as an evidence of respect for the memory of Senator Morrill.

It is customary not to transact any business whatever on such occasions, but there is a possibility that a message may be received from the president transmitting the peace treaty, as it is known to be the general desire that the treaty shall be formally laid before the committee on foreign relations at the earliest possible moment so that the committee may make its report as promptly as consistent with its duty in the premises.

A session of the senate will be held on Thursday, but there is a movement looking to an adjournment from that date until the following Monday based upon the probability that there will not be a full attendance of senators so soon after the holidays. This plan will be antagonized by the friends of the Nicaraguan canal and by other senators who are championing especial measures, and it now appears quite probable that they will be able to hold the senate for at least another day of the week.

Two Months' of Work Yet.

There will be two months of the session left, to a day, from the date of reconvening and the time will be fully occupied if half the work is to be done that is planned. None of the regular appropriation bills have passed the senate and the river and harbor bill is to be added to the regular list this session. None regard the treaty of less importance than the supply bills and it will be pressed along with them when reported, practically without regard to other bills.

Of other measures of magnitude which will press for consideration in the senate during the session the Nicaragua bill will take precedence, but it will be urgently pressed by the Hawaiian government bill, the anti-scalping bill and the interstate commerce commission bill, to say nothing of the probabilities concerning measures for the increase of the standing army and of the navy.

The Nicaragua canal bill will command the right of way at the beginning of the session, and will hold its place if it is made evident that a vote can be secured upon it before the appropriation bills and the treaty are to be taken up. If it cannot be disposed of before these are brought in, it will be temporarily displaced from time to time. The friends of the bill maintain, however, that debate is practically exhausted, and they are hopeful of securing a vote at no very distant date. They profess to feel very much encouraged by the preliminary report of the Walker commission, which was made public last week.

No Long Debate on Treaty.

There is a growing belief that the treaty will not be made the subject of a long debate, and what two weeks ago was a strong probability of its ratification may be said to be a certainty. Nothing less than some unforeseen emergency can prevent the senate's favorable action upon it at the present session. There are features in the treaty which many senators consider objectionable, but the fact that it is a treaty of peace, and that they as a rule have nothing in its stead to offer will prevent any factious opposition. So far as the opponents have a plan it is to let the treaty go through and then devote themselves to shaping legislation consequent upon its ratification. They may offer their amendment committing this government against an attempt to exercise sovereignty in the Philippines, but they do not expect it to become a part of the document.

The treaty will be discussed in executive session, but the senators will continue to make speeches in the open senate on Senator Vest's anti-expansion resolution.

If the house body follows its usual custom it will adjourn some time during the afternoon out of respect to the memory of Senator Morrill. Thursday is to be given to the committee on the judiciary, when a number of measures reported from it are likely to be passed. There is no fixed programme for the remainder of the week.

SAGASTA WANTS CONFIDENCE.

Question Will Be Submitted to Queen Regent Saturday.

Madrid, January 3.—It is expected that on Saturday, next, Senor Sagasta will submit to the queen regent the question of confidence in the cabinet, and it is expected that her majesty's decision will be given promptly, so as to allow a speedy settlement of the cabinet crisis.

SYNDICATE WANTS SEABOARD?

IS BELIEVED OFFER HAS BEEN MADE FOR ROAD.

Understood That Chairman Hoffman Favors Acceptance and Will Submit It to Stockholders.

Baltimore, Mr., January 3.—A syndicate, believed to be headed by J. Skelton Williams, the Richmond banker, has made an offer for a controlling interest in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, the parent organization of the Seaboard Air-Line. President R. Curzon Hoffman declined to discuss the subject today, but from other authentic sources it was learned that the offer has been made, and that Mr. Hoffman, as chairman of the pool which controls the company, favors its acceptance.

A gentleman identified with the company said to the Associated Press tonight:

"I understand that an offer has been made to Mr. Hoffman for a controlling interest in the stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, which he will submit to his stockholders with his advice that it be accepted. The terms are not yet to be made public, but I understand that the prices are satisfactory to Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is informed that nearly the entire capital comes from Richmond and Baltimore capitalists, and that every effort will be made to prevent the absorption of the company by other roads."

FOUR BROTHERS MARRY SISTERS

The Quadruple Wedding Occurred at Same Time, One Minister Officiating.

Canal Dover, O., January 3.—A most remarkable wedding has just taken place at the small village called Trail, ten miles north of here, four brothers being married to four sisters.

The four knots were tied at the home of the four sister brides, who are the daughters of a prosperous farmer named James Hochstetter. Their ages range from eighteen to twenty-eight and the ages of their respective husbands vary only slightly.

The grooms are the four sons of John Summers and are energetic young men of good habits and some means. The ceremony of marrying the four couples occupied almost an hour, the same clergyman performing all. The four brothers and their wives will live within a stone's throw of each other.

TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

On Exhibition at Donehoo & Robinson's, 2 South Broad Street—Their Patrons and the Public Invited To View Them.

There are many interesting and delightful studies brought from the depths of "Davy Jones Locker," likewise a great many delectable and toothsome articles of food. Most prominent among these are Spanish Mackerel, Pompano, Shad, Trout, Oysters, etc—the brain food of the American people. Messrs. Donehoo & Robinson, at 2 South Broad street, are receiving daily fresh fish and oysters of all kinds direct from the coast. The beautiful display of Roe Shad, Mackerel and Pompano is enough to give an appetite to the most confirmed dyspeptic. They also carry fresh game, birds, poultry and celery.

Their oyster counter has demonstrated that it is the "long felt want" of Atlanta and is crowded at all hours of the day. When you want a quick lunch give them a call. Everybody that's anybody goes there.

MARRIED THE CHIEF WITNESS.

Harry Church's Wife Cannot Appear in Court Against iHm.

Wichita, Kas., January 3.—At the last term of the criminal court here Harry Church, a wealthy young farmer, was tried for the murder of his infant born out of wedlock.

Mary Kleinigger, daughter of a well-to-do farmer, the mother, gave the most damaging evidence against him, but the jury disagreed. His case was set for trial today, but before it was called he and Miss Kleinigger appeared before the probate judge, secured a license and were married.

The state was thus deprived of its chief witness, and the case will be dismissed.

TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS.

War Commission Will Look Into Condition of the Beef.

Washington, January 3.—The war investigating commission has decided to make a thorough investigation of the complaints made about the beef furnished the army in the expeditionary campaigns.

Summons was made today for the appearance before the commission, next Friday, of Major Daly, the chief surgeon of the army headquarters at Tampa, prior to the departure of the Shafter expedition, who made a vigorous report forwarded by General Miles, in condemnation of the beef.

RICHARD COKE, JR., DIES

Passed Away at the Family Home in Waco, Tex.

Dallas, Tex., January 3.—A special from Waco says Richard Coke, Jr., son of the late United States senator, Richard Coke, died at the family home last night.

He was thirty-two years of age and a widow survives him. He was manager of his father's plantations and a few days ago rode fourteen miles in the cold. He contracted grip, which speedily took him off.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST FOUR.

Thought To Have Hand in Burning Two Boys.

Muskogee, I. T., January 3.—Nelson M. Jones, ex-deputy marshal, and his son David, George Moppin, a negro, T. W. Martin and Stoke Martin have been lodged in jail here.

These men were indicted by the federal grand jury for kidnaping and arson in connection with the burning at the stake of Palmer Sampson and Lincoln McGeisy, Seminole Indian boys, near Maud, O. T., last January.

Other arrests will follow.

Evangelist in Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., January 3.—(Special.)—Rev. W. P. Fife, the well-known drummer evengelist, will begin a series of revival meetings at the First Presbyterian church next Sunday.

Important

Offices in the Physical Administration

Overworked Organs That Need Help at This Season.

Every three minutes every drop of blood passes through the kidneys, their important office being to separate the waste materials from the healthy and nourishing elements. At this season the kidneys are overworked, because there is now but little perspiration and the foods taken are rich and hearty. The kidneys need just the help that is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which imparts vitality and nourishment to the blood and expels disease germs and all impurities. It also tones and strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive apparatus, and thus cures dyspepsia, which is frequently the cause of kidney troubles. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla now because of the good it will do you in regulating and sustaining these important organs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for kidney trouble. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

FRANCHISE FIGHT MAY BE RULED OUT

Continued from First Page.

urge that the present court has no jurisdiction whatever in the present case, and will ask Judge Newman to rule it out. He says he will cite several opinions in support of his position. If the case takes this direction it is probable the fight will be transferred to the state courts, where an injunction, recently acquired from Judge Candler, is now pending against the Atlanta railway.

Owing to another case on trial before Judge Newman yesterday morning, the franchise case was not taken up until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The session was almost entirely occupied by the argument of Colonel Goodwin, for the Consolidated.

The substance of Colonel Woodwin's argument was that the city had no right to grant the Atlanta Railway Company authority to condemn the Consolidated tracks. He contended that the power of eminent domain must be expressly and clearly conferred before any government, municipal or otherwise, can exercise it.

He also laid stress on the fact that the Atlanta railway was not only to condemn the tracks of the Consolidated, but also desired to arrange the Consolidated's wires, poles, etc., as may be necessary for the construction of the Traction line. He claimed that the provision in the grant allowing other companies to condemn five blocks of the Consolidated's tracks, if necessary to reach the center of the city, does not hold in this case in that the Atlanta Railway Company is already in the center of the city, and that the provision was framed and originally intended for lines that radiated from the center of the city, as the local lines did several years ago.

The City's Rights.

Colonel Goodwin also held that if the city had no authority to grant the right, then the reservation must be annulled. He held that the grant, according to one construction of the Atlanta Railway Company, must be a contract between the city and the Consolidated, and that a third party had no authority to interfere on said contract. Judge Newman did not agree with Colonel Goodwin on this point. His Honor held that the city had the legal right to make such reservation for the benefit of the public.

Colonel Goodwin claimed that the Atlanta railway could approach the viaduct via Madison avenue instead of Mitchell street, and stated the argument that Madison avenue was too narrow and that the curves would be too sharp was groundless because the Atlanta Railway Company intends to use Magnolia street, where the conditions are said to be practically the same as on Madison avenue.

Judge Newman announced that court would be held either this morning or this afternoon for the continuation of the case. Mr. Spalding will be followed today by Colonel Hammond, who will conclude the argument.

TO CALL DR. NEWELL D. HILLIS.

He Will Be Tendered Pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Chicago, January 3.—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Central church, in this city, is to be called to the pastorate of the famous Plymouth church, of Brooklyn, as the successor to Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The formal call will be extended to Dr. Hillis after the meeting of the advisory commission of the church, to be held today.

Dry Goods Firm Assigns.

New York, January 3.—Arnstein & Bonn, dealers in dry goods in this city, assigned today. The liabilities are reported to be about $80,000. The assets consist of stock and outstanding accounts. Dull trade and heavy expenses are given as causes for assignment.

Go to Hold Conference.

Ottawa, Ont., January 3.—Lord Herschell, Sir Louis Davies and Sir Richard Cartwright left for Washington today, where the British-American conference is to be resumed on Thursday. Premier Laurier is in Montreal and will proceed south tomorrow.

Jockey Club Re-Elects Officers.

Memphis, Tenn., January 3.—The board of directors of the new Memphis Jockey Club this afternoon re-elected all its old officers as follows: S. R. Montgomery, president; M. N. MacFarlane, secretary; John M. Peters, treasurer; A. S. Caldwell, George Arnold, C. C. Cowan, Kennedy Jones and S. R. Montgomery, executive committee.

Itching Piles
were cured by me in the case of the Ex-Mayor of Warren, Ohio, by the use of Comfort Powder. He suffered so that he could get but little sleep. It made him a happy man."—Dr. O. J. Willard, Jamestown, N.Y.
All Druggists, 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

BERNER COMMANDS SAVANNAH CAMP

All Military Forces in the City Are Now Under the Georgian.

FLIES HEADQUARTERS FLAG

Three Thousand United States Troops Now Under the Colonel's Orders.

MAJOR COHEN IS PROVOST MARSHAL

Colonel Berner Expects To Get Away from Savannah This Week for Island with His Regiment.

Savannah, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Colonel Berner will tomorrow become commander in chief of all the military forces in Savannah. He is the senior officer and the ranking colonel and upon the departure of General Douglass, his staff and headquarters on the Panama tomorrow morning, Colonel Berner will at once assume command and establish his office at the DeSoto and fly the headquarters flag from the front window. The Third Georgia regiment was one of the last regiments to come to Savannah, but the others have left and Colonel Berner is now in command of all the United States forces in and around Savannah. There are now in camp near this city the Third Georgia regiment, one battalion of United States heavy artillery, one battalion of United States light artillery, the forces at the division, hospital, the Maine artillery battalion and a detail of the United States signal corps, the officers of the quartermaster's department, the commissary department, and the corrals for the stock of the army corps.

All told there are 3,000 United States troops here, regulars and volunteers, subject to the orders of Colonel Berner.

Colonel Berner stated that his present orders were to sail in the United States transport Chester to Nuevitas and he thinks his regiment will get away the latter part of this week. When the Georgia boys leave the town will turn out and give them a great send off, for they have made a great many friends in Savannah.

Major Jack Cohen, of the Third Georgia, is new provost marshal of Savannah and makes a dashing and efficient officer.

The Fourth and Ninth Illinois regiments sailed today on the transport Mobile, and the Second South Carolina sailed on the Roumanian.

BLIND GIRL BURNS TO DEATH.

Miss Addie Belle Harris Dies After Intense Suffering.

Augusta, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Addie Belle Harris, a young woman aged eighteen, blind since early infancy, was fatally burned this afternoon at her home, 1259 Walker street. Alone in the house with her mother, her stepfather having gone out, she was sitting in front of a wood fire in an open fireplace.

Just how the accident happened is not known, but it is supposed that some of the wood rolled down and the girl being unable to see how close the flames were to her, allowed her dress to catch.

As soon as she felt the heat and realized what had happened, she rushed out into the yard. The breeze fanned the flames, which before help reached her had enveloped her from head to foot.

Neighbors hearing her screams came to her aid and pulled off and extinguished her burning clothing.

The young woman was badly burned over her entire body, even her face being blistered and scarred with hideous burns. Medical skill was only able to ease her pain by means of opiates, under the influence of which she died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight.

O'DONNELL'S BILL CUT DOWN.

Savannah Alderman Compelled To Shave Account Against City.

Savannah, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—The city council tonight investigated the charges against Alderman T. F. O'Donnell for overcharging the city for repairs at the waterworks. The bill was for $374, and Superintendent of Waterworks Lofton would only approve it for $174.

It was claimed that the alderman was trying to scoop $200 and there came near being impeachment charges, some of his brother aldermen having threatened to prefer them.

The matter took the shape of a political fight, growing out of the division of the board on the question of a chief of police soon to be elected, and O'Donnell being for McDermott, the present chief, the charges were pushed by friends of the other candidates. After considerable wrangling over the matter, a resolution was finally passed allowing O'Donnell to amend the bill by making it $174 and submit it for approval.

ACCUSED OF STEALING MONEY.

Two Young Men in Gainesville Are Arrested by Police.

Gainesville, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Alex Woodliff and Charlie Williams, two well-known young white men, were arrested this afternoon on the charge of stealing $156.75 from the store of George P. Estes. Both young men are well connected.

The young men were placed under arrest shortly after noon today by Chief of Police Smith. They were carried to the store of Mr. Estes and closely questioned regarding the affair. Both indignantly denied stealing the money alleged to have been taken, and stoutly protested their innocece. Later they were taken to jail.

For some time Mr. Estes claims to have had money stolen from his safe. Suspecting the young men he marked several bills, keeping a record in his ledger. About noon today Charlie Williams, who collects for the Gainesville Transfer Company, went into the store to collect some freight, and Alex Woodliff walked into the front part of the store and bought a necktie. It is alleged that Williams stole $31 from the safe, which is in the office, in the rear of the dry goods department, while the clerk's attention was called to the purchase of the tie by Woodliff.

Previous to this time, Mr. Estes alleges that $25 was stolen at one time and $100.75 at another time.

Immediately after Williams left the store toady, Mr. Estes ascertained that $31 was missing from his safe.

Williams and Woodliff were watched and Chief of Police Smith was instructed to follow them, which he did. They went to the Hudson house and back to the rear of the building where, it is alleged, Chief Smith burst suddenly upon them while they were dividing the money.

DOCTOR WILL APPEAL THE CASE

Druggist Selling Liquor on Prescription Is Convicted in Court.

Sparta, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Dr. G. S. Vardeman, one of the principal druggists of the town, was convicted today in the county court, Judge James Harley presiding, of selling whisky as medicine on doctors' prescriptions.

The jury made a mistrial in E. A. Rosiers's case, Rosier being tried on the same charge.

The conviction of Dr. Vardeman was a surprise to the people here, and all of the doctors and druggists, as well as a large majority of the citizens of the town and county, are highly indignant at having what they thought to be their rights as druggists taken from them.

Dr. Vardeman, who contested the case to the end, says he intends to appeal to the supreme court.

WEDDING BELLS WILL RING.

Two Prominent and Popular Young People Will Marry in Americus.

Americus, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Mr. Charles M. Wheatley announces the marriage of his daughter, Flora, to Mr. George William Bacon on Thursday evening, January 12th, at the Presbyterian church, with a reception from 9 until 12 o'clock at the Wheatley home, on College street.

The wedding of these two prominent and popular young people will be one of the most brilliant social events of the new year.

A large number of out-of-town friends will attend the marriage.

Serious Wreck on Georgia Road.

Milledgeville, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—A serious wreck occurred on the Georgia railroad, between Haddock's and Brown's stations, this morning, in which all the cars of the fast freight from Macon were derailed, injuring several of the crew and blocking traffic all day. The accident occurred shortly after 11 o'clock. No deaths are reported as a result of the disaster.

Ellaville's Mayor and Council.

Ellaville, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—The municipal election here today resulted in the election of E. L. Bridges for mayor, over Hon. W. D. Murray, and the following aldermen: J. N. Cheney, R. M. Murphy, J. E. Williamson, C. Livingston, J. F. Stewart.

Applewhite Gave Bond.

Cusseta, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—There has been no new developments in the Applewhite case. The preliminary trial was concluded last Friday afternoon, when Wisdom Applewhite was discharged and the old man bound over under $1,000 bond, which he gave, and is now at liberty.

Buford's New Mayor.

Buford, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—In the election today, Editor W. W. Wilson was elected mayor, he receiving eighty-six votes and C. D. Pool, his opponent, twenty. Messrs. J. G. Blackwood, W. L. Pirkle and J. V. Tapp were elected councilmen for 1899.

Paulding Supreme Court Meets.

Dallas, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Paulding superior court is now in session, Judge C. G. Jones presiding. Solicitor General W. T. Roberts in on hand. There are no cases of importance and the civil docket is light.

HON. W. A. SCHULTZ DEAD.

Prominent Judge Passes Away While in a Street Car.

Lancaster, O., January 3.—Hon. William A. Schultz died in a street car here of angina pectoris. He was probate judge, and in 1895 and 1896 he served in the treasury department at Washington by appointment of President Cleveland. He also served two terms in the Ohio legislature, being a leader on the democratic side. He was fifty-two years old.

Jake Callahan, Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala., January 3.—(Special.)—Jake Callahan, an old citizen of this place, and several years ago chief of police at Pulaski, Tenn., died yesterday at the Lowry-Westmoreland infirmary of congestive chills. He was fifty years old.

G. F. Vanderford, Knoxville, Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 3.—(Special.)—C. F. Vanderford, a professor in the agricultural University of Tennessee, and secretary of the federal experiment station, died here today.

General Sumner in Omaha.

Omaha, January 3.—Brigadier General Edward V. Sumner arrived here today to take up his permanent residence. For some time he has been located at Denver and had command of both the departments of the Missouri and of Colorado, but in readjustment of commands General Sumner comes to this department, the other being taken from his jurisdiction.

Monthly Treasury Statement.

Washington, January 3.—The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business December 31st the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,129,176,286, an increase during the month of $1,702,799. This increase is due to the delivery of 3 per cent bonds of the new issue which was previously paid for.

Liebig

THIS IS THE SIGNATURE
of the great chemist, Justus von Liebig.
It is printed in blue

ON EVERY JAR OF THE GENUINE

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef is of pale brown color, has a faint odor of roast beef gravy, and a *fine* flavor not a coarse one. It dissolves clearly without sediment, and has no added salt nor adulterations. It makes the best Beef Tea, gives a delicious flavor to all sauces and soups. Keeps anywhere.

Insist on having the genuine and avoid disappointment.

GEORGE A. SMITH IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Macon Chamber of Commerce Holds Its Annual Meeting.

WANTS TO IMPROVE OCMULGEE

In His Inaugural Address President Calls for River Improvements.

SUGGESTS A TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Committee May Visit National Capital To Ask Aid from Congress for Contemplated Work.

Macon, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—The chamber of commerce held its regular meeting this afternoon. Routine business was transacted and the officers for the year were elected.

The contest for president has been very warm. George A. Smith, Edgar S. Wilson and Morrison R. Rogers were the candidates. George A. Smith was elected. The vote stood: Smith, 59; Wilson, 22; Rogers, 12. Mr. A. E. Chappell was elected first vice president.

Mr. Smith took the chair soon after his election and presided over the remainder of the meeting. He has done great work for the chamber of commerce and his election is a fitting tribute to his work. He is one of the leading citizens of Macon and takes part in everything that is for the good of the city. He is president of the Macon Navigation Company and has done much toward the upbuilding of river navigation.

At the meeting this afternoon he read a report from the committee on navigation which recommended that a committee from the board of trade be sent to Washington to confer with the committee from congress on the river and harbor appropriations in order to have the Ocmulgee river put in condition for navigation.

County Commissioners Meet.

The regular meeting of the county commissioners was held today. The same officers were elected. They are: Stewart Davis, clerk; Blanton Winship, attorney; Dr. Worsham, surgeon; James Watson, superintendent and J. Davidson, janitor.

It was thought until today that the county commissioners would probably add the city in building a new bridge across the Ocmulgee river. Chairman Davis announced this morning that the commissioners could do nothing and that it would be unlawful for them to appropriate a single dollar to assist the city without a special act of the legislature.

It now seems as if the city will have to erect the bridge without any assistance from the county.

Will Leave Tomorrow Night.

General Wilson will leave the city tomorrow night with his staff and headquarters corps for Savannah.

He will proceed at once on the Panama to Matanzas, where his troops will go into camp and where he will command the movements of the First army corps into Cuba.

Information was received this morning saying that efforts were being made to keep the Third North Carolina in service. It is known that Colonel Young, the negro who is on command, has a strong pull with the president and it is said that he is using his influence to keep the men in the service.

Major Halford, the paymaster, arrived in the city today and began paying off the men. He started with the Seventh cavalry regiment, and will go to the Second Ohio tomorrow. It will be several days before he completes his work.

The soldiers will be given a large amount of money at this pay day, and the merchants of the city are expecting a large trade for the next few days. When the soldiers were paid off the last time it was a noticeable fact that the trade livened up to a great extent.

The soldiers of the Second Ohio are still suffering with the grip. One hundred and sixty men are sick within their camps. They nearly all remain in their own tents, however, and are not sent to the hospital by the surgeons.

Private Tilford, of the Third engineers, appeared for a courtmartial this morning on the charge of cutting another soldier in his regiment. The cutting took place soon after the troops came here, and since that time Tilford has been confined in the guardhouse. He was defended by Hon. John R. Cooper, one of Macon's best criminal lawyers. It is said that it was clearly shown that the cutting was done in self-defense. Those who heard the testimony say that the verdict of the court will be one of acquittal.

The men of the Second Ohio will soon begin rifle practice. Colonel Kuert has been looking for a range for several days, and as soon as he locates a place the men will begin practice. There are some crack shots among the Ohio boys, and it is probable that some records will be broken. The new Krag-Jorgensen guns have not yet been tested, and the men are all anxious to see what they can do.

The signal corps will not go with General Wilson, as has been announced. The transport is too small for the party which will embark, and this will cause the signal corps to remain over until another boat can be secured.

The Seventh cavalry will probably leave here Thursday, as the Manitoba, the transport on which they will go, is expected to arrive in Savannah tomorrow.

There are several colored officers who will be dropped from their regiment here at an early date. The board of inquiry has found many of them incompetent, and has recommended their dismissal.

Mercer and Wesleyan Open Again.

Both Mercer and Wesleyan opened this morning with brilliant prospects. At Mercer the attendance was very large and there were many new students who enrolled their names. Nearly all of the old pupils returned and thirty new scholars were entered.

Wesleyan also had many new pupils, in addition to the young ladies who were in school last year. Both of the colleges will be in session until June.

United States Court.

In the United States court today, the case of W. T. Phillips vs. the Union Life Insurance Company was taken up. The case was concluded and the judge has taken it under consideration.

J. N. Carter, of Sumter county, filed a petition for bankruptcy. The papers will be put in shape and will be sent to the referee.

Newsy Notes.

Chief Jones, of the fire department, is expecting to receive a new fire engine in a few days. It was ordered some time ago. It will greatly add to the equipment of the fire department.

Fireman S. L. Thompson, who became demented some time ago, has been cured by the physicians at the asylum and will return in a few days. He will be given his same position.

Repairs are being made at the Union depot. New ties are being put under the tracks and the front end will be graded so as to keep out the water.

The Universal Brotherhood League will ship, in a few days, a stone to go in the foundation of the "The School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries," which is being erected in Point Loma, Cal. The stone is Georgia granite and came from near Sparta.

Mr. Robert H. Smith, clerk of the city court, who has been ill for some time with the grip, is out today.

MAXWELL'S GOOD ADVICE.

ATLANTA COLORED PREACHER DELIVERS ORATION IN MACON.

An Address Full of Sound Advice to His Race—Does Not Object to Suffrage Based on Education.

Macon, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Rev. L.B. Maxwell, of Atlanta, Ga., delivered the emancipation oration in Macon to an immense crowd of colored people at the Cotton avenue Baptist church.

In some respects it was rather a remarkable address, full of sound advice to his race, and it was listened to with the closest attention.

Among other things, he said:

"I will not follow the usual habit of emancipation orators by boasting of what we have done and what we have got. Our fathers made a good record for us; it might have been better, it will stand the test, however, but I am far more solicitous for the future, lest we may not come up to their standard."

He said if this generation, with its greater opportunities, does not excel the past, it can blame only itself. That there was a period in the development of the individuals when reliance upon self was essential, the same thing is true of races. In his judgment, the negro race had reached that point where the saviors of the race must come from within the race itself. The emancipation proclamation was a national edict, and so he would suggest a few things which the national government might do to help matters along, but warned his people against waiting with outstretched arms toward Washington for special legislation in their behalf. He declared that character, thrift, economy, intelligence, skilled labor and common sense were necessary in racial development, but that they could not be created by legislation. He praised the constitution of the United States as one of the finest documents ever conceived or drafted by man. He compared it to the magna charta of England, which he called the "keystone of British liberty." He declared that a fine document and the enforcement of the laws contained in it were two different things. Legally there were ample laws to protect the life of every citizen, but they were not enforced. He presumed that it was because of the present national conception of states' rights. He was no great admirer of that doctrine, but could not see how it hindered those who believed in it from executing the laws.

He cited the fugitive slave law and the Dred Scott decision to show that even the South Carolina apostle of state's right believed also that the general government had a right to protect its citizens. He declared that the declaration of the present administration that it had no jurisdiction to call to account the rioters in the Carolinas goes beyond Judge Taney's decision. Judge Taney said Scott had no standing in the United States courts solely because under the national constitution he was not a citizen of the United States. That claim cannot be made now.

He thought that if the national government would enforce the fifth amendment to the Constitution it would be better for all concerned. No decent negro would protest against negro criminals being punished to the fullest extent of the law, but there was always room for doubt when other than a deliberate jury convicted. He did not believe lawlessness was the remedy for crime; in fact, it had been tried long enough to disprove its efficacy. Here he urged upon every negro of influence to do his utmost to prevent crime among his people. He deplored the fact that so many regarded their ballots as a commodity for sale. He said that the negro who sold his vote was unfit for citizenship, and should be disfranchised. That the meanest person in the community were the ones who sold and the ones who bought votes. He thought that the state should take the matter in hand before it is too late. That wherever one faction, in an election, was found to resort to trade for votes, the other side should be given the election, even though it polled fewer votes, and that where both sides were guilty some provision should be made by which the incumbent should hold over till a decent election could be held. That the Georgia legislature in its recent session discussed opossums and dogs and negroes, but did nothing for ballot reform, to the disappointment of the whole state, he thought a pity.

With respect to constitutional amendments by which suffrage would be placed upon an educational basis, he himself did not particularly object, providing it was fairly and justly executed alike to all. Alabama had called a convention already to help Booker Washington to solve the negro problem. He had thought that the whites were satisfied with the progress he was making, but it seems not. He told his people that other states would follow, among them Georgia; but it would not be so bad after all. It would create an educational revival. That when each man was able to read his ballot it presupposes that he would read the discussions in the daily papers, and hence would be ready to vote for issues rather than for men or parties.

He suggested a method by which the proposition could be executed justly. It is no crime of their own that the antebellum negro cannot read. It has resulted from obedience to laws. That he had heard the whites declare that the old negroes were reliable; that they did not sell their votes. Permit all who actually gave service to masters to vote although they cannot read. It was not their fault, but with respect to the post-bellum negroes, all who were born since '61, he would give them notice that within three years, or five years, those who cannot read may not vote. He said that a sixty or a ninety days' notice was too short. He did not like the clause in the South Carolina constitution which provides that they must be able to read or to interpret the constitution when read. He was afraid that clause would shut out, too, many white people. He remembered that Webster accused Calhoun of inability to interpret the constitution, and he felt sure that no greater than Calhoun lives today in that state.

He then turned his attention to some things which the negroes themselves must do if they would win their way. He advised all to stop singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" who did not own some of their country. That song belonged to land owners and not to paupers. He told them that in 1620, when they took hold of the white people in Virginia to help them solve their problem, they began with the soil, the hoe, the pick, and not with the piano, and they would have to begin their own problem in the same way and work up. He laid great stress upon character, common sense and skill.

A BADLY SPRAINED ARM.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 25, 1898.

DR. RADWAY & CO.:

Dear Sirs—August 25th last I had a badly sprained arm. After using six different (what was called) remedies, I never got relief till I used Radway's Ready Relief, which eased the pain at once and cured me in two days. My father, who is 56 years old, says: "Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the best of all medicines." We keep them in the house the year round.

Respectfully,
THOMAS HANSBOROUGH, Special Police, City Hall.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

A cure for all colds, coughs, sore throat, influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, swelling of the joints, lumbago, inflammations, rheumatism, neuralgia, frostbites, chilblains, headaches, toothaches, asthma, difficult breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one suffer with pain.

Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

RHEUMATISM

OLD BIBLE FINDS RIGHTFUL OWNER

Holy Book Lost in a Confederate Camp Cared for by Union Soldiers.

IT WILL SOON REACH HOME

President Atherton, of Pennsylvania College, Makes History Interesting.

THE CHAPTER CONCERNS A GEORGIAN

Quaker Wants To Return the Bible Which Captain Nisbet Carried to the Front in 1861.

Eatonton, Ga., January 2.—(Special.)—At a recent meeting of the president of state colleges of the various states, Mr. George W. Atherton, president of the Pennsylvania State college, met Dr. H. C. White, who represented the Georgia State college.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Atherton remarked to Dr. White that he had in his possession a Bible and a few other articles which came into his hands during the late civil war at Newberne, N. C., and on the fly leaf of the Bible was written the following:

"Captain R. B. Nisbet, from his wife, M. A. Nisbet, Eatonton, Ga."

On returning to Georgia, Dr. White referred the matter to Mr. Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, who immediately opened correspondence with President Atherton, and offered the columns of his paper for any statement he might make in regard to these articles, hoping that in this way he may find the owner. Before answering this letter, President Atherton was called to Washington, D. C., and there, by a queer coincident, met Captain Evan Howell, a member of the commission appointed by the president, to investigate the conduct of the late war. He related to Captain Howell the same facts stated to Dr. White. Captain Howell told him that he knew, quite intimately, Colonel Rube Nisbet, of Eatonton, Ga. On returning to his home Mr. Atherton wrote the following letter to Colonel Nisbet:

State College, Center County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1898. Captain R. B. Nisbet, Eatonton, Ga.—Dear Sir: When your troops left Newberne, N. C., in the early part of March, 1862, they were in so great a hurry that they left a great many articles behind them which, ordinarily, they would have been glad to take along. They left a whole encampment of tents standing, one of which I occupied for some time afterwards, and they left a large number of trunks filled with apparel and other personal property belonging to officers of the troops who were also in a hurry to get away.

Soon after, I came into possession of a trunk which had been rifled by negroes of most of its contents, but I found remaining in it a pistol, which was afterwards stolen from me, and a Bible, with two or three other articles which I have retained ever since, in the hope that I might some time be able to restore them to the hands of the original owner. The Bible is inscribed: "Captain R. B. Nisbet; from his wife, M. A. Nisbet, Eatonton Ga.

In a recent conversation with Captain Evan Howell, of your state, he told me that you were in the confederate service during the war, and that he thought it more likely than not that you were the owner of the articles, whom I had so longed hope to find. I now write to ask if this impression is correct. In that case, I shall take pleasure in sending you the Bible and other articles, and, if not, I shall be greatly gratified if you can put me upon the track of finding the proper person. Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. ATHERTON.

In reply to this letter, Colonel Nisbet stated that he was the owner of the abovementioned articles, but that neither he, then a captain, nor his regiment, the Third Georgia volunteers, were ever at Newberne. The history of the trunk is as follows: In the fall of 1861, Colonel Nisbet was at home on a short furlough, and was hurried back to Virginia to rejoin his command. On his way there, he says, that his trunk, containing articles of wearing apparel, a pistol and a Bible, was lost somewhere between Wilmington and Weldon, N. C., and afterwards carried to Newberne, where it remained unclaimed until it fell into the hands of the union forces upon their entrance into that town. Colonel Nisbet says he has often wondered what became of this trunk, and expressed himself as deeply gratified to President Atherton in preserving these few remaining articles and in his efforts to find the rightful owner. Around the loss of this trunk of a confederate captain, thirty-seven years ago, and its strange and unexpected recovery, centers many thoughts. The war, its moving history, the ways of reconstruction, the earnest and successful efforts of the returning veterans in effecting the restoration of their beloved states, the memories of hard-fought battles, painful wounds, the days of imprisonment, loved ones at home, and now the era of good feeling.

The young officer of the union army of '62 is now a distinguished and learned president of a great institution. The young confederate captain, after attaining the rank of colonel in Lee's immortal army, after wounds and imprisonment, and restoration to health through the brotherly care of his whilom enemies, is now a grayh-aired veteran, quietly pursuing the duties of his profession, and as devoted to his native state in peace, as he was ready to shed his blood for her in war.

And she, the wife of his youth, whose tender hand penned her husband's name in that long-lost Bible, now lies buried in the village cemetery. But her memory lives as fresh in the hearts of her friends as on the day the earth closed over her open grave.

No Organized Charity in Savannah.

Sacannah, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—The City Charitable Association is about to disband since the council has withdrawn from it the annual appropriation, and a meeting at which its affairs are likely to be finally wound up has been called for next Tuesday night. Organized charity does not appear to have proven a success in Savannah.

Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and builds up the system.

Killed His Wife and Three Children.

Bloomington, Ill., January 3.—Today at Minier, west of this city, John Lytton shot his wife, two children and then himself. All are dead except the husband, who cannot live. Jealousy was the cause.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS IN QUART CANS.

Mock Turtle, per can	35c
Ox Tail, per can	35c
Consomme, per can	35c
Tomato, per can	35c
French Bouillon, per can	35c
Julienne, per can	35c
Printanier, per can	35c
Mutton Broth, per can	35c
Chicken, per can	35c
Green Turtle, per can	75c
Terrapin, per can	75c

HUCKINS SOUPS IN QUART CANS.

Terrapin, per can	75c
Green Turtle, per can	75c
Chicken, per can	30c
Mutton Broth, per can	30c
Printanier, per can	30c
Julienne, per can	30c
French Bouillon, per can	30c
Tomato, per can	30c
Consomme, per can	30c
Ox Tail, per can	30c
Mock Turtle, per can	30c

Also full line Van Camp's Soups at per can 30c
And P. J. Ritter's Soups at, per can 10c

A. W. FARLINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 321-323 Peachtree St.

The Limited for Macon Leaves at 12.05, Noon, Daily via Southern Railway.

Attention is called to this new train, leaving Atlanta as above and arriving Macon 2:25 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars and elegant Day Coaches. Returning the Limited leaves Macon at 12:55 p. m. and arrives at Atlanta at 3:30 p. m.

The afternoon may be spent in Macon. Returning leave Macon 7:10 p. m.; arrive Atlanta 9:55 p. m.

WE ARE CUTTING

Some of the finest American Beauty Roses ever shown in the South

TELEGRAPH ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

DAHL'S, Florist

TELEPHONE 105. 10 MARIETTA ST. ATLANTA.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Lowry Banking Company

Located at Atlanta, Ga., on the 31st day of December, 1898.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes and bills discounted	$ 915,675 91	Capital stock paid up	$ 200,000 00
Demand loans secured and unsecured	32,945 01	Surplus fund	80,000 00
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	10,190 96	Undivided profits, not carried to surplus	19,106 80
Bonds, stocks and other securities (property of bank)	76,378 55	Due unpaid dividends	12,000 00
Real estate	50,751 53	Due depositors, viz: Subject to check, $1,325,847.12; demand certificates, $13,846 71; cashier checks, $270 65; bank deposits, $278,649 34	1,618,613 83
Due from banks and bankers (in this state)	485,352 79		
Due from banks and bankers (in other states)	172,800 81		
Currency, $189,371; gold, $16,000; silver (including nickles and pennies) $11,288.75; uncollected checks and cash items, $68,865.33	285,625 03		
	$2,029,720 63		$2,029,720 63

Classification of notes and bills discounted and other debts.

In suit	$ 8,936 73	Good	$948,620 92
Not in suit	939,684 19		
	$948,620 92		$948,620 92

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Before me came Joseph T. Orme, cashier of the Lowry Banking Company, of Atlanta, who, being duly sworn, says the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of file in said bank, and he further swears that since last return made to the state bank examiner of the condition of said bank, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, that the said bank, through its officers, have not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law. JOSEPH T. ORME, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of January, 1899.

J. H. STERCHI, N. P.

MAY NOT DIVIDE CITY FUNDS.

It Is Said That Four Banks Cannot Be Found That Will Give Interest on the Deposit.

It is more than probable that the municipal funds may be handled in the same manner this year that they have been handled for years past. An answer has been given the resolution introduced by Councilman Thomson, at the meeting of the new council on Monday night, to the effect that it is not possible to find four chartered banks in Atlanta willing to give interest and security to get the city deposits.

It is said that this has been the reason why for years the city deposit has been placed in one bank, and not distributed equally among four of the chartered banks of the city, as is required by the old ordinance that Councilman Thomson has brought to light.

This old statute requires that when the deposit belonging to the city in the hands of the treasurer shall amount to more than $5,000, that the municipal funds shall be divided equally between four chartered banks of deposit and discount. For some time past the treasurer of the city has deposited the funds of the city with one bank, and this action is said to be due to the fact that four banks could not be found in the city willing to agree to the terms as set forth in the statute.

Regarding the question that has been brought out by Councilman Thomson, City Attorney James A. Anderson has the following to say:

"The law governing the deposit of the city's funds has not been broken to any great extent, for the simple reason that four banks cannot be found in the city that are willing to accept the deposit of the municipal funds on the terms as set forth in the statute. Accordingly the treasurer has of a necessity been forced to use his own discretion in the matter with the result that one bank has had these deposits.

"It would be an easy matter to regulate the deposit of the funds if the specified number of banks could be found willing to pay interest on the deposit and also to put up good security against possible loss of the city's money."

CAUCUS ELECTS THE OFFICERS.

Democrats Will Organize Lower House in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., January 3.—(Special.)—Henry G. Connor, of Wilson, was tonight elected by the democratic caucus speaker of the lower house of the legislature. He received 46 votes, Lee S. Overman 26, Locke Craige 14.

Frank A. Daniels, of Wilson, was elected principal clerk of the senate, and Walter Murphy, of Rowan, its reading clerk.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 3.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The storm, central Monday night on the north Pacific coast, has moved with great rapidity to Minnesota and has caused snow in the Missouri valley and rain in the lower Mississippi valley.

The temperature has risen from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic coast, has fallen in the middle Rocky mountain and middle plateau regions and has remained stationary on the Pacific coast, where it has been generally fair.

A decided fall in temperature may be expected in the middle Rocky mountain region and in Kansas and Nebraska. It will grow colder in the west gulf states and warmer in New England and eastern New York.

Snow may be expected in the middle and upper Missouri valley; rain in the middle and Mississippi valley, the lake regions and the Ohio valley and north Atlantic states; rain at night in the middle Atlantic states.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia—Threatening weather, with rain in northern portions; fresh, southeasterly winds.

Alabama—Threatening weather; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Schneider Is Executed.

London, January 3.—Schneider, the Pole who on November 11th, last, murdered a German baker's assistant by throwing him inside an oven, was executed at Newgate this morning.



Mother's Friend

is a liniment for expectant mothers to use externally. It softens the muscles and causes them to expand without discomfort. If used during most of the period of pregnancy there will be no morning sickness, no rising breasts, no headache. When baby is born there will be little pain, no danger, and labor will be short and easy. $1 a bottle at druggists.

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JANUARY 1, 1899.

7:50 pm	Lv	Atlanta	via	C. of Ga.,	Ar	7:35 am
11:25 pm	Lv	Macon	via	G. S. & F.	Ar	4:15 am
8:10 am	Lv	Jasper	via	Plant Sys	Ar	10:20 pm
11:50 am	Ar	Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	3:30 am
12:50 pm	Ar	Pt Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	2:55 pm
2:55 pm	Lv	(1) "	via	Plant S S (8)	Ar	2:30 pm
3:00 pm	Ar	(2) Key West	via	Plant S S (7)	Lv	10:00 pm
9:00 pm	Lv	(3) Key West	via	Plant S S (6)	Ar	7:30 pm
6:00 am	Ar	(4) Havana	via	Plant S S (5)	Lv	12:30 pm

1. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
2. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
3. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
4. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
5. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
6. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
7. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
8. Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday.

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A. HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, Depot, Atlanta.

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 163 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Jankston, Manager, 362 Second street.

ATLANTA, GA. January 4, 1899.

Who Will Answer the Call?

Two very remarkable developments in the business world have been made within the last two days.

The first is that the Atlanta Packing House, killing 450 animals a day, is anxious to spend its money in purchasing Georgia hogs and cattle, rather than sending the money outside the state.

Owing to the failure of Georgia farmers to raise the required stock, the packing house authorities have been compelled to go to the west for their supplies.

The second statement is that which concerns the establishment of the new flouring mill of the Atlanta Milling Company. That mill, in order to keep in operation throughout the year, will need 2,500,000 bushels of grain—mostly wheat—in one year. It is needless to say that the first year of its existence must be passed in grinding western wheat for southern tables, a lamentable condition of affairs, indeed.

Mr. T. R. Sawtell, of the Atlanta Packing House, stands ready to buy all the hogs and cattle which the farmers of this section may raise, as soon as they can be possible driven in to him. He stands ready with the cash to pay for them.

Mr. John G. Whitman, president of the Atlanta Milling Company, has the money in hand with which to pay for 2,500,000 bushels of wheat and corn in order to run his mill, as soon as the farmers of Georgia can send it in to him.

Now here are two challenges thrown out to the farmers of Georgia. In Henry, Clayton, Campbell, Hall, Gwinnett and the other counties around about us the farmers have gone home empty-pocketed after selling their cheap-priced cotton. They face another year of the same conditions unless they make a change in policy. It is bad enough to face such a condition when it is hopeless, but here in Atlanta lying up in banks is the cash with which to pay for hogs and cattle and wheat, and herein lies the chance for hundreds of our farming friends to make money and to escape the onus of cotton.

How many will accept the challenge? It is one which should spur the producer to the highest point of emulation. He cannot say, if he again goes to market with profitless cotton, that it was not his own fault, for here there is offered to him the chance for escape, which, if he accept not, should leave him to his fate.

The Farmers and Their Future.

A middle Georgia correspondent writes a letter in which he makes this remark:

Five-cent cotton makes me want to get something else to do. I own two farms, one on which I live, the other a few miles away. This last I have rented out for the year, and have made arrangements for the cultivation of the home place, which will leave me free to turn my hands to something else.

This means, of course, that, so far as he is concerned, our correspondent has succumbed to the pressure of 5-cent cotton and wants to get out from under it. But such is the potency of cotton's price, that our correspondent will find himself under the influence of it no matter where he may go. To escape it, he will have to go to some other section of the country where the money supply available for business purposes is not so entirely dependent on the price of cotton, as it is in the south.

It is a very great misfortune, we think, that the business activity and purchasing power of the south have been made to depend so entirely on the price of cotton. For years The Constitution has protested against a condition so full of doubt and danger, and these protests were begun several years ago when cotton was selling at from 10 to 12 cents. Our protests against the all-cotton plan were based on the danger to which the all-cotton methods of the farmers exposed themselves and all the business interests of the south; and, in order that the danger might be somewhat alleviated, we have not only advised the farmers to diversify their crops, but have advocated the establishment of all sorts of productive industries.

We are satisfied now, however, that even the complete diversification of crops is not a perfect remedy for the present price of cotton. Something else must be done, and that something else falls easily within the power of the farmers to do. It is a diversification not only of the crops, but of all the products of the farm. In Georgia, as well as elsewhere, a well-managed and well-tended farm will produce a great many things besides those that are the result of sowing and reaping and planting and gathering.

There is not a farm in Georgia that cannot be made to produce a sufficient variety of marketable products to make up for the low price of cotton—products that command the actual cash as readily as cotton. In the first place, it is easy to make a farm self-sustaining, and when that is done the largest part of the problem is solved. When a farmer doesn't have to go in debt for the supplies that he should raise himself, it is a very easy matter to get out of debt and keep out. The farmer who raises his own supplies of every sort may then very easily turn his attention to raising a few hundred pounds of choice mutton, several hundred pounds of choice butter, and several hundred chickens with their product, and large numbers of choice beef cattle, for which there is always a hungry market.

It is easy to trump up objections to such suggestions. In the first place, to manage successfully such a farm as this, the man who has charge of it will have to keep away from town and the crossroads store. He will have few holidays during the year. There will not be an hour of any day when he will not be obliged to give attention to some one of the many departments of his farm. He will have new curses and new cares, unexpected set-backs and perhaps many disheartening experiences. But what of it? Do not these things come to every man engaged in business, from the peddler with his pack to the man who is managing the interests of a million-dollar trust?

Such experiences are inseparable from any successful business; they are inherent in it; and one of the main troubles with our farmers today is that they have refused to regard their calling as a business demanding their constant time and attention. The great majority of them have been accustomed to work hard six months in the year, and devote the other six to loafing around and sitting about. Is it not so, brethren? You know it is the fact and all your neighbors know it. How is it possible for any calling to be truly prosperous when those who follow it work only half the year? There is no other business under heaven, except farming, that could have stood the strain of such neglect for so many years. But the time has come when circumstances and conditions imperiously demand a change in the business of farming.

But there will be another objection to the suggestions which we have been making. It will be said that the land owner who has a tenant system will insist on the all-cotton system. This, however, will cure itself. The land owner who does that will find that he is not only ruining his tenants, but himself. He will soon have no tenants, or he will be willing to sell out to the thriftiest.

We desire to call attention to the articles published relative to the packing house of Mr. T. R. Sawtell in Atlanta. In exploiting the fact that Atlanta has a large establishment of this kind in successful operation, some other facts have come out that are still more interesting. Mr. Sawtell buys the scrub cattle of Georgia and fattens them. He has one steer worth $80 on his feet, a scrub that has been fattened at his stock yard. In other words, this steer is worth as much as four bales of cotton at present prices. An ordinary beef that is worth from $8 to $25 before fattening is worth from $45 to $80 after. It costs Mr. Sawtell more to fatten beeves than it would cost the farmers.

The native grasses of Georgia are all that is desirable, and a beef brought to Atlanta in prime condition on the 1st of September has cost the farmer very little and is worth as much as two bales of cotton. Why cannot the farmers of Georgia take note of these facts and profit by them? The new year is ripe for a change such as we have indicated.

An Act of Justice.

In a recent editorial, The Constitution had occasion to severely criticise a publication in The Daily Tribune, of Augusta, which publication severely reflected upon the cotton mill owners and operatives of Atlanta.

It now appears that The Constitution was mistaken in ascribing the authorship of the paragraph to The Tribune, or in assuming that The Tribune indorsed the disputed statement. The Tribune, in good temper, shows wherein The Constitution was mistaken, and at the same time declares that its publication of the statement of a Mr. Sam White was for the purpose of letting the public both of Atlanta and Augusta know the character of the talk in which that gentleman indulged.

The Constitution, in saying what it did, was zealous for the good name of Atlanta, as it would be for the good name of Augusta, if similarly attacked, and it fully apologizes to The Tribune for such censure as was passed upon it, since that censure was unmerited in the light of the full facts.

It seems that The Tribune has been urging the striking operatives in Augusta to take a common sense view of the situation, and by meeting with the stockholders come to such an arrangement as will restore work. In this policy of urging harmony rather than strife, and of leading men into a sense of soberness rather than of stirring up their passions, The Tribune is doing a good work, in which it is heartily joined by The Constitution.

Mr. Nelson's Letter.

In another column The Constitution prints an interesting letter from Mr. L. B. Nelson, of this city.

As will be seen by a reading of the letter, Mr. Nelson, who is a wealthy and respected northern man, for many years a citizen of Atlanta, is a republican of convictions. Like all reputable northern men who have settled in the south, he has recognized the danger of black rule, and has been forced to fraternize with democrats in state politics because the councils of his own party were in the hands of those whom it would be unsafe to trust with power or with responsibility.

The argument which Mr. Nelson makes for the existence of another party in Georgia—that to be the republican party with the negro eliminated—is an acknowledgment of the main contention of the democratic party ever since the war. It also evidences the fact that men of both parties have grown tired of allowing their contests to be settled by an appeal to an irresponsible vote, and that they look toward an intelligent party management and finally toward an intelligent party constituency. Mr. Nelson is of the opinion that a great many northern republicans would be willing to settle in the south, and he urges the question now, with a knowledge of the fact that there is a wide desire upon the part of these people, not only to invest in southern property, but to become residents of southern states.

The good will expressed by Mr. Nelson and the good sense which his party colleagues are now beginning to manifest, as evidenced by his declarations, deserve and have the respect of The Constitution, as well as they will that of the people of the entire state. The best we can do for them, however, is to give them a straightforward, honest democratic government, under which there is perfect safety of person and property, freedom of speech, fraternity of association, an excellent chance to make a living and the best country which the sun ever shone upon.

In Georgia, however, Mr. Nelson's republican friends will discover no need of an opposition party. The democratic party of this state has been so faithful in its mission as an agent of the people's wishes that there is nothing left for an opposition party to do. It would find itself without an occupation. The sharp rivalries in our state primaries furnish such an excellent shaking up of things that when we come to a settlement there is nothing to do in the regular election save to get together and shake hands over the result and settle down to work again.

This being the case, Mr. Nelson's northern friends need not hesitate about coming to the south at once. We will take care of them in a manner which will command their full recognition and they can leave their party projects to the soothing hand of time during the interval of growth.

As to Our Policy.

The democratic policy, briefly stated here, should be to throw no obstacles in the way of the ratification of the peace treaty, but rather to aid in bringing that result about, since it concerns the interests of the whole country, and not of any party, wholly to eliminate Spain from the questions which our people will be called on to deal with. This secured, the democrats would then be free to place themselves behind a declaration pledging this country to give the Filipinos a free and an independent government when the moment seemed auspicious to do so.

With respect to the republican policy, it was said in a recent Washington letter by the editor of The Constitution, that "that party will favor the ratification of the peace treaty and will oppose any further action; that they will hold it to be time enough to cross the Philippine bridge when they get to it; that, in the meantime, the islands should be held under strict military government; and that if, in God's own time, it is demonstrated that the Filipinos are able to take care of themselves and desire to maintain a government of their own, it will then be opportune for the United States to take up the question and act accordingly."

The New York Commercial says of this extract that "it will be accepted by the republicans with some modification of phraseology as a fair statement of their position; that the republicans are for ratification of the treaty and then for making haste slowly, especially with regard to the Philippines."

Nevertheless, we venture to think that there are certain matters relating to the present and future of the Filipinos with which the republicans, instead of making haste slowly, will have to deal promptly. It is inconceivable that the people of this country will indorse a new war in the Philippines, no matter what its excuse or dimensions, on the ground that the republican party desired to make haste slowly. We make this suggestion for The Commercial to feed upon, and not with any desire to arouse a useless controversy.

Another thing worthy of attention is that the loud and hasty exclamations made by the newspapers and certain orators after the war are not to be regarded as representing in any shape or degree the sober and conservative opinion of the people; and when we say that this statement applies to the anti-imperialists as well as to the expansionists, our contemporary will acquit us of any intention to display partisanship.

Practically a new question has been aroused by the surrender of Iloilo to the insurgents. Practically, the insurgents have taken the place on their own responsibility, and now before surrendering to the Americans they are thoughtful enough to ask what the Americans have in store for them. The sober and conservative people of this country will not regard it as an unwise or an unnecessary question; and it should not be an embarrassing one even to the republicans. If an answer should be refused, and the military forces of this republic are placed in the attitude of making war on a people who, having resisted one form of oppression are afraid of another, what explanation will the republicans give to those who make and unmake parties? Republican editors may not regard the matter as very serious; perhaps it may not be; and it certainly is not serious provided the administration outlines its policy instead of engaging in a new and an unnecessary war.

The New York Commercial, pursuing its comments, says "it is preposterous for a Nebraska politician, discredited by defeat on one great national policy, to decide off-hand that the natives of the Philippine islands are capable of organizing and maintaining a civilized, self-governing state." It is more than preposterous for a New York editor to attribute to Mr. Bryan remarks that he never made, and that he has had no occasion to make. The Commercial quotes the remarks of Mayor Quincy, of Boston, who said:

A government of the people, by the people and for the people, is indeed the American ideal, and we must hold it constantly before the peoples over whom we have raised our flag; but our first duty is to give them a government for the people, and if their stage of political development is not such as to make it possible that such a government could be of the people and by the people, then it would surely be inexcusable folly for us to attempt to establish it.

This view, The Commercial says, "is substantially that held by the president." If this be so, why should not the president let his policy be known, especially to the Filipinos who, beset by doubts and fears, are anxiously inquiring what they are to expect from the Americans?

Will The New York Sun kindly inform us what the Boston editor means when he says that "Provincialism is not culture?" What is "provincialism?"

General Merritt admits he is a democrat and says that we have outgrown the constitution. Democrats of that sort are very scarce, and we hope General Merritt will be cherished and taken care of.

It should be observed that Mr. Quay is just in the act of coming out ahead as usual.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Peace.

(For the New Year.)

Let us have peace on the hilltop—let us have peace on the plain;
Let us have peace in the sunlight, with rainbows that ripple through rain.
Let us have peace in the cities that reap of the fields and the dells;
Let peace in a jubilant chorus thrill sweet from the throats o' the bells!

Let us have peace and its plenty; its beautiful banners unfurled;
It's roses untrampled—unreddened—in wreaths that shall garland the world!
Let the mines yield their richest of treasure; let the sweet rivers water the plain;
Let the fair fields in bountiful measure be blessed with the burden of grain.

There is hope in the world! let us sing it—let the story in melody rise;
Let the bells as in ecstacy ring it till the echo is heard in the skies!
There is hope that shall fade from us never—though stars in the heaven may cease;
And our country—our country forever—our country, and freedom, and peace!

* * * * *

Georgia Philosophy.

Hit's mighty hard ter tu'n over de new leaf, kaze some er dese New Yea's books comes uncut.

Folks dat's always lookin' fer a bushel er happiness never stops ter think dey mout er been happy wid a pint measure.

De worl' is gittin' better; but human natur' is still wid us, en hit won't pay de gas bill 'twell de las' day er grace.

Dis orter be de bes' financial year in de history er dis country. Lots en cords er mens is got dey legs shot off en drawin' big pensions.

* * * * *

The Parson's Turkey.

De parson say: "Dat turkey
De bes' I ever see!
I wonder whar dey kotched it,
En whar de roos' kin be?

"I foun' him on de do'step
A-shiverin' in de storm;
I fotched him ter de fire,
En put him on ter warm!

"En den, I git so drowsy,
I noddin' up en down,
En w'en I waked, de fire
Had cooked dat turkey brown!"

Dat way he tole de story,
W'en sudden on de do'
Dey come a mighty knockin'
Dat almos' shuck de flo'!

De parson stomped de fire—
He foot wuz fire-proof—
En den clumb up de chimbly
En crawl out on de roof!

De sheriff say: "Dat turkey
De bes' I ever see!
I know des whar he kotched him—
He gwine home wid me!"

* * * * *

We hear of an author who got sixty cents royalty on a year's sales of his book; and the poor fellow bought a bottle of wine with it, then painted the town red, and was fined $10 and costs by a heartless, unliterary recorder.

* * * * *

"The Devil and High Water" is the title of a new book. We are not exactly a prohibitionist, but in that case we'll take water every time.

* * * * *

His New Year Song.

Mister—Mister New Yea's, sorry w'en you gone;
My lover come ter see me wid a purty bonnet on,
En I never been so happy sence de day dat I wuz born—
All in de New Yea's mawnin'!

Mister—Mister New Yea's, wish you come ter stay,
En fotch my honey-lover fer ter see me ever' day,
En tell her dat I anxious fer ter marry right away,
All in de New Yea's mawnin'!

* * * * *

What chance has the new writer with the leading magazines? Nearly all of them announce that they have secured their contributions for 1899, and from the published number of them it will be a wonder if those already bargained for can find place to parade themselves in the short period of twelve months. But many of the new writers are starting magazines of their own, and in that way they can get even.

* * * * *

A New Year Thought.

How can a man be merry
On the first of January,
When he cannot ford the ferry,
Don't you know;
When from Sumter to Seattle
All the dollars cease to rattle
And the bills have formed in battle
High and low!

How can a man be jolly
'Neath the faded wreaths of holly—
Kiss hands to melancholy,
Don't you know;
When with bills his coat he's cramming,
And the door's in anger slamming?
Nay! he spends the time in d—ing
High and low!

* * * * *

Another "Old Glory" Rhyme.

The poets won't "let up" on "Old Glory." One of the latest sings to us from the far west:

"Old Glory is ripplin' her red o'er the seas—
She's the bravest old banner that waves in the breeze,
And she'll get there—she'll get there—you bet!—by degrees,
And the world will salute her—'Old Glory!'"

If the flag recovers from that onslaught it will be a miracle!

* * * * *

This is grim! The Undertakers' Review says: "The holiday business was immense. But New Year's trade is quiet!" F. L. S.

WITH THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

A Word to the Wise.

From The Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader.

The editors of The Leader are exteremely fond of collard greens. We wonder if some of our farmer friends will remember this the next time they start to Fitzgerald?

The Deadly Cannon Cracker.

From The Carrollton, Ga., Free Press.

Mr. John Alexander had his left hand literally blown off by a cannon cracker on last Monday. The boys were celebrating Christmas on Alabama street, near Hence, Merrell & Company's store, where John is clerking. They had been shooting some anvils and John, to help them out, bought a big cannon cracker and said he was going to shoot it. He had it in his left hand, after the fuse had been lighted, but failing to throw it in time, it burst in his hand, tearing it off. The arm was afterwards amputated just above the wrist by Dr. Lee Fitts, assisted by his father and Dr. J. C. Brown and Dr. Park Adamson. He bore the amputation remarkably well. He is now at his home, on Tanner street, and is getting along finely. He was also cut in the face badly.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Welcoming Northern Immigration.

Editor Constitution—Certainly every reasonable man will admit that a state, to be politically healthy, must have at least two well-organized, reputable, opposing parties.

That the populist party is too dead to resurrect.

That the old republican party of Georgia has for years been simply a ghostly form, without power for good, void of other desire than political spoils.

That the two great parties of the country are now, and will be for a long time in the future, the republican and democratic parties.

That any party to succeed in the south ought to, and must be dominated and controlled by its moral and intelligent white citizens.

That granting the elective franchise to the blacks at the time and in the manner it was done was wrong in principle, bad politics, a detriment to the country and the negroes themselves.

If I am correct in the foregoing, it is also true that the organization of a republican party in Georgia, with which self-respecting white residents could affiliate, would be a blessing to the state in that it would establish conditions there which are considered desirable in all other localities.

A leading politician of this secton recently remarked that,

"This year marks the end of sectionalism. There will be a national republican party in Georgia in consequence.

"The usefulness of the present party organization has been outlived. It has demonstrated that it can accomplish nothing more on the old lines, and though it will be hard on the old leaders and the colored people to be sent to the rear, the march of events will push them aside in the near future."

This man seems to clearly recognize what has slowly dawned, and is dawning upon many of the intelligent people of America, black and white. Instead, however, of its being "hard upon the blacks," as stated by him, it seems to me that nothing which can happen will bring such good to the colored people as, for the present at least, to utterly ignore politics.

In President McKinley's speech to the colored students at Tuskegee he emphasized the necessity of ingrafting upon their daily life two qualities that are the sure roads to success and comfort—integrity and industry. With these, the president assures them, they can remove the difficulties in the way of their reaching the plane of respectability, prosperity and content.

Integrity and industry, as he expressed it, must be acquired by each individual, to have and hold as his inalienable possession, not by inheritance, but by exertion steadily and earnestly put forth. Employment waits on them, capital requires them, citizenship is not good without them. No man who has them ever gets into the police court, or before the grand jury, or in the workhouse, or in the chaingang.

"If you do not already have them," concluded the president, "get them."

No true friend believes that engaging in politics as they have done will tend to the industry or integrity of the colored people, and the sooner they eschew politics and engage in character building, the sooner will they attain what the president advises.

It is my observation that a respectable colored man, specially fitted by education and intelligence to fill any desirable and proper place, will not only be permitted, but assisted to secure it by the people of that portion of the south with which I am familiar.

If I am mistaken in this, the way to accomplish such result is for the colored people to fit themselves for the intelligent, honest exercise of suffrage, relinquish their inordinate desire to "run the machine," abandon a solid black vote and divide their strength between the two great parties of the country.

There is no more reason why all colored men should now be republican than that all white people should be democrats; the sooner both races divide on politics and the nearer equal the division, the better for our state and all its people.

If it could be known that we are to have a well-organized republican party, and that citizens who by education and preference are republicans could have some voice in the selection of those who are to represent them in the government of the state and nation, such knowledge would bring thousands of good citizens to the state of Georgia.

Clean, decent, respectable party organization and management is not only a blessing to the community, but to the opposing party; therefore, in my judgment, the democratic party of this state is, or should be, favorably interested in the organization of an opposing party whose constituency is respected, whose methods and action can be commended, and whose influence tends to the improvement and elevation of politics, rather than to general disgust therewith.

If I am correct in all this, now is the time for republicans who are such from principle, who have the best interests of the state and its people and their own party at heart, to procure the organization of such a party as will command the co-operation of sympathizers and the respect of opponents.

I have no plan of organization, no intention to pose as a political Moses in furtherance of this idea. I am too much of an independent to be very graciously accepted by either party, but I am exceedingly anxious for the existence of such a party as I have suggested, not only on political grounds, but as one of the means to secure relief from the conditions you so ably portray in your edition of Sunday, relative to "The money the south has lost by refusal to make it," and in the letter of Mr. Moran, Monday, on the same line, both of which give facts that are appalling, but absolutely true.

What I have suggested may seem irrelevant, but when you consider the subject in all its bearings I feel sure you will agree with me that my idea is one of the ways to accomplish the results for which you are striving.

We want men, farmers accustomed to succeed, thoroughly posted in the raising of diversified crops, as an object lesson to our own farmers.

We want men with brains and money, to inaugurate a new system of farming; men who can control their products when harvested; we have sufficient pauper farmers now.

Political conditions have large influence in determining a location for people who are worth having, and who are able to determine the locality in which they shall settle, to their own taste.

If we ever succeed in getting any considerable number of people of this character they must come largely from the interior and northwestern states. From personal contact and discussion with hundreds of this class of men, I am satisfied that neither our delightful climate, our cheap and fertile lands, or our strong desire for these people to come, will bring them, until some more congenial political association than has heretofore existed can be provided.

If we really desire success, let us be bold enough to do all the things that are requisite in order to succeed. Respectfully,

L. B. NELSON.

The Knife for Appendictis.

Editor Constitution—So many valuable lives having been sacrificed lately in the cause of science, I ask that you give space to the following valuable suggestion in the treatment of appendicitis.

R. B. HARRISON.

Dr. Hutton, in The Medical Record.

This paper is a protest against the current surgical theory and practice that all cases of appendicitis must be split open. This protest is based on twenty-seven years' experience as physician and surgeon, including service in three hospitals, one western fort, five years in mining surgery, five years in railroad surgery, twelve years in general practice on the central western plateau of Minnesota, and four years in this great city, which—unique in the speed of its rise, unique in the snap of its people, unique in vast tributary territory and population—is decreed by the fates to be the hub of the earth in the near-by future.

My experience is that appendicitis and all other bellyaches for which men now operate are promptly amenable to proper medical treatment. I can recall 100 cases treated with symptoms of the malady—or of typhlitis or of perityphlitis, as it was formerly called—but I have never yet met a case of it which I felt it was my duty to cut or which terminated fatally. Influenced by the prevailing craze to cut, time and again in coming to new cases of this kind I have thought: "Now, sir, your time has come; in this case you must cut." But, presto! simple medical treatment again availed. Later on I shall cite other unimpeachable practitioners who share my views that medical treatment avails in this malady, one showing forty-nine out of fifty-one cases successfully treated—being more than 96 per cent.

My treatment for appendicitis is free calomel and soda purgation, supplemented by hot applications, to be followed by a saline, if action is too slow.

HOW TO FERTILIZE THE FARM WHILE FATTENING THE LARDER AS WELL

More Evidence That Beef and Pork Point the Way to Success. Mr. Fred Koch Talks of the Rhine Valley and How It Thrives—The Tenant Farmers of Georgia—How They Could Get Out of the Ruts.

The fact that the farmers of Georgia can find an excellent market for their labor in supplying their own tables, is one which is now becoming as well known as it is extraordinary that it has been ignored heretofore.

Waggoning corn over rough mountain roads to a distant market, when the same could have walked in the shape of fat upon a hog's back, simply shows the mediocrity into which people can sink unless there arises within their midst a leader to point the way to success.

In the discussion heretofore had, Mr. Sawtell, the meat king of Atlanta, has demonstrated this so clearly that there are many who feel astonished that they did not speak it before. The other meat men of this city fully indorse all that has been said, and hold to the proposition that the road to success lies through the cultivation of cereal and root crops, and its evolution in turn into hogs and cattle, which, under the cleaver of the butcher, can be made to yield returns far surpassing the ambitious expectations of many-acred cotton planters.

x x x

One of those who has read with most interest of this revival of the discussion as to what we shall eat, and where shall it come from, is Mr. Frederick Koch, of Koch Bros., this city. These two gentlemen were born in the Rhine valley of Germany, and years ago, having first passed through business experience in Illinois, decided to locate in Atlanta, and established there a butchering market. They have built up a large meat business and have dealt extensively in stock and in meat supplies. Mr. Koch, speaking from behind his meat board, said:

"Of course I do not pretend to say what southern farmers ought to do, but I know very well what I would do were I to go out and settle on a farm. The greatest money-making business of every country in the world, is that of live stock. Wherever you see it carried on, you find money and plenty. The idea of a man working a whole year on a farm and then failing to supply himself with the meat, the wheat, the fruits, the root crops and the other necessities of existence, is something so preposterous that I cannot understand it. In the Rhine valley, where I was born, every little farmer, no matter how small his holdings, had his cow and his pig, his goat and sheep. He has carefully attended to the coming of their young as he would to the same occasion in his own family, and his chief reliance was in the surplus stock which he thus raised. Upon such a farm, not a root, not a turnip, not a carrot, not a weed was lost, but everything was turned in for food for the animals, and thus there was nothing wasted and everything was turned to profit.

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"These farms have been in cultivation for 1,500 years, and yet you never hear talk of worn-out lands, while here in this country you find worn-out lands where they should be in their virgin state. This condition is brought about by the keeping of animals in such numbers that manure enough is stored away to keep the land perfectly fertilized. The Rhine farmer recognizes the value of the smallest trifle, and everything in the way of refuse is returned to earth to again germinate into producing life. The leaves are gathered together and thrown into the manure pile. Crumbs, droppings and every conceivable agent of fertility is as carefully husbanded as if they were lumps of gold. The result is that this land for century after century, retains its producing power, and returns the richest crops for the labor expended upon them. Here you will see that the animals become first the fertilizers of the farm, then the furnishers of milk, of butter and the agents of work, and finally fattening, they become the meat upon which the people feed. Under such a system as this there would be no need for the immense concerns scattered all through the south, manufacturing fertilizers at fancy prices, to be waggoned out to new broken farms. That one item of money alone left in the farmers' pocket would pay him a good dividend on his investment."

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"Then," said Mr. Koch, "there is in the south more inducement for stock raising than there is either in the north or west. Corn-fed meat, besides being too dear, is too oily or too rich. I speak as an expert in the business when I say as between the beef and the pork fed on corn and that fed on cotton seed hulls the latter is far the more palatable, the more easily preserved and possesses the best mercantile qualities. The cotton seed hull is cheaper feed than that of corn, and when to this can be added the natural growths, as well as the abundant root crops which our country affords, there is no occasion whatever for fearing competition with the great west. There is a great idea abroad that vast plains are needed in which to turn cattle loose, paying no attention to them for two or three years. Now the fact of the matter is that that is a very wasteful policy, because we lose the fertilizing quality which is one of the points in cattle; and then again we should push the fattening of these animals from the very first, instead of turning them loose to starve awhile before we conclude to put them to the use for which they were intended.

x x x

"That business which is worth going into is worth our whole attention, and I know this is just as true of every department of farming as it is of any other business. The farmer must look over his fields, gather up the stones and pile them away, or use them to stop water breaks into his land. He must fertilize this spot and then that. He must utilize every green thing which grows to feed to his animals. He must plan and think with enthusiasm to make the most out of what he has, and he must feel a joy in seeing his hogs or his steers fatten up until its frame can scarcely carry the meat upon its back. Meat markets are to be found everywhere. In the natural order of things there are farmers who will always neglect their opportunities and who must buy from their more fortunate neighbors. There will always be enough of such people as these to furnish a neighborhood market for a good supply of meat. Then whenever you find a factory or a hamlet or a town where people live otherwise than by the soil, they become consumers, and if their needs are not supplied by the farmers round about them they will have to send to Illinois, to Nebraska or to Iowa for what they want to eat. Any woman at the head of a family in the state of Georgia can take care of enough hogs, feeding them with the refuse matter at hand around the house, to bring in more money than will the cotton crop made by her husband and four or five children amount to when brought into market."

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Mr. Koch spoke very interestingly all along this line, and declared that he was ready to buy all the meat which could be brought into him. That there was not a day in which Atlanta butchers are not forced to buy meat from abroad to supply the local demand, when they would be more than glad to buy it from farmers of the surrounding country, if it were only to be had. Butchers will pay 4½ and 5 cents per pound for dressed hogs, from which it will be seen that two average 250-pound Georgia hogs are worth more money than a whole bale of cotton, and yet they have not demanded the work of a year and the red tape which is concerned in raising the staple. With such an inducement as this ahead of our people, it is hard to see why intelligent men should fail to work their way out and into the light, when the way is so easy and the inducement is so great.

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The tenant farming interest in Georgia has grown to be so large that it must be reckoned with as one of the leading factors in the discussion which is now being pursued. The average well-to-do tenant farmer, running a one-horse farm, is supposed to have a family of wife and four children. Thirty acres with a little pasturage thrown in forms the basis of the one-horse farm, for which the tenant agrees to pay two bales of cotton a year. Supposing that he raises eight bales of cotton, which is rather good work, it brings him in $200. His corn he eats and feeds to his mule, his peas go the same way, as well as potatoes and vegetables. He may have one cow and two pigs, one of which he kills in the fall for early meat, the other he kills at Christmas and eats up during the week before he starts out in the new year, and thus he stands face to face with the world, after a whole year's hard work, with what result? Let us see. He really has to his credit only $2000 for his eight bales of cotton, which is granting him the highest success possible. Two bales of this cotton go for rent, reducing his pile to $150. One bale goes for fertilizers, reducing him to $125. Then comes off another bale for ginning, bagging ties and so on, reducing him to $100; $20 spent for flour, $35 spent for bacon, $10 for sugar, coffee, sirup and so forth; $25 for dry goods, shoes and personal uses, and $5 for repairs to implements takes $95 off of the $100 which remained in his pocket.

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Is it any wonder that this man, as he looks at the possible $5 which may be left to himself, should feel blue and wonder "what in dingation am I going to do!" Now just figure it up another way. Suppose his wife has thrown out her slops to three more hogs, to four, even to five more, that would have cut off his expenditures for meat, paid for some of his flour, furnished part of the fertilizer with which to have lessened his fertilizer bill, and he would have seen his way clear into having some money in his pocket. Of course, this takes a little thinking, but in the language of the immortal Flanagan, "what is he there for but to think?" Too many of this class of farmers lose their opportunities for food producing simply because they do not intend to stay on the place another year, or because they say they are afraid they cannot get it another year, and they do not want to do unnecessary work for the landlord. It does not seem to occur to them that instead of taking a one-year lease, the landlord would have been just as willing to give them a ten-year or a fifteen-year lease, or, as a final resort, the landlord might has sold them the land entirely on very easy terms. In any of these events the tenant farmer would have reaped in succeeding years the full reward of his extra labor in bringing the land to a high state of cultivation. His family would have gained in prestige by having a home and a recognized standing in the neighborhood, and he himself would be much more appreciated and feel much more self-conscious.

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During these few weeks before the die of the year is cast, this large class of our population should think even more than any other upon the future. The common lot of men is labor, and the common duty of thinking men is to find out how that labor may be best performed at the most advantage to themselves and their families. Every man should own, or have the ambition to own, his own farm. Lands in Georgia are cheap, landlords are willing to sell on reasonable terms, and even where lands cannot be readily bought the rents are not excessive. The landlords are more than disposed to make good terms with the tenant who gives promise of remaining on the place and doing the best for himself, and thus incidentally for the landlord. Under such circumstances as these the farmer would put in full time upon his work with profit. He would not have to spend the months of January trading around for terms in town or in country, but would go straight to his fields and endeavor to make the most out of them. In the time between crop planting and crop gathering he could be engaged in a shifty effort to make ends meet, clearing more land, gathering fertilizers, attending to his stock, fitting up outhouses or at work in the garden around the house. It is time the people were getting out of the woods and they can do so if they make one long, concerted effort this year!

P. J. MORAN.

A Good Town.

From The Buchanan, Ga., Messenger.

With the exception of the calaboose, there is not a vacant house in Buchanan.

Major General Joseph Wheeler.

As "Fighting Joe," his name will live beneath two sovereign flags,
For in each crisis, well we know, his patriot step ne'er lags.
Though Spaniards at El Caney fierce, or federals in the south
Confronted him, his hero deeds won praise from every mouth.
To stars and bars and stars and stripes his fealty was shown,
And two great epochs, rightfully, may claim him as their own. —C. E. J.
Augusta, Ga.

IT LOOKS BRIGHT FOR TRANSFERS

Consolidated Directors Will Consider Matter This Month.

WHAT MR. HURT SAYS OF IT

Conditions Are Now More Favorable for Adopting Transfer System.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT WOODRUFF

Preparations Are Being Made To Improve the Service on Many Lines. New Cars Are Also in the Course of Construction.

There is a very strong probability that before the summer months have arrived the Consolidated will have adopted a system of transfers on a part of their lines at least.

At the next meeting of the directors of the Consolidated the matter of transfers will be brought up, and while it is, of course, impossible to tell positively what plan the directors will adopt, it may be looked on as certain that they will adopt some plan whereby transfers will be granted.

The officers of the Consolidated have always stated that they expected a time to arrive in the affairs of the company when they could, without injuring themselves and their property, grant transfers. The officers of the company do not say that they anticipate adopting, in the immediate future, a system of transfers, but they do say that the Consolidated is in a better condition than ever before to grant them, and they do not say that the time for which they have been looking has not arrived.

The fact that the matter of transfers is to be discussed at the next meeting of the directors, is sufficient evidence that the time has arrived when the company may consider putting on a system on some of its lines, at least.

One of the officers of the company stated yesterday that while it had always been the intention of the company to grant transfers as soon as conditions warranted it, that they had never intended to grant them except under certain rules and regulations formulated by the company. His remark was significant of the fact that the company considered the original transfer ordinance, as passed by the city of Atlanta, hurtful to the company, and that while transfers might be granted it would not be on such a broad scale as prescribed in the ordinance.

Mr. Joel Hurt said yesterday, in referring to his affidavit filed in the court:

"The Consolidated is now preparing to make improvements on many of its lines, and the matter of transfers will doubtless be brought before the directors at their next meeting, which occurs some time this month. As to what the directors will do, I cannot say, as I am only one of the directors, but you may say that conditions have arrived where they may entertain more favorably the matter of transfers."

One of the difficulties in the way of transfers has been heretofore the infrequency of the service on some of the lines. That this is to be remedied as soon as possible, is known to be a fact, and it is believed, that with the increased service, transfers will be granted on certain lines.

President Woodruff, of the Consolidated, said yesterday, when asked about the probability of having transfers at an early date, that he knew of no plan now. He did not deny, however, that a plan would be discussed at an early date, or that the conditions had arrived when the matter of transfers might be considered favorably. He did state, on the contrary, that improvements would be made which would be favorable to the granting of transfers. Mr. Woodruff said:

"We are engaged now in building cars so that the schedules may be improved on many of our lines. The new cars are to be built as soon as possible, and two of them are now almost completed. These cars are to be used to increase the service on many of our lines which may or may not be taken as significant of the fact that it will be possible to grant transfers on lines thus benefitted."

The officers of the company feel a hesitancy in throwing out promises about transfers until the matter has been brought before the directors of the company and they have taken some action, but it is known that some of the directors, at least, favor the adoption of transfers on many of the intersecting lines. The fact that the officers of the company consider the conditions now favorable for a discussion of the matter and for other improvements which they are preparing to make, may be taken as an indication that the matter of transfers is about to be solved through some plan that they will adopt. For some time the officers of the company have been making a study of the transfer business, and they are thoroughly familiar with the different plans in operation in other cities. The matter of arranging the details will not take any time if, in fact, the details have not already been arranged.

Death of a Little Boy.

The infant son of Policeman H. T. Wells died of pneumonia at the officer's residence, 240 East Hunter street, yesterday afternoon. The child was eighteen months old and very bright for his age. He was stricken with pneumonia about ten days ago and the malady was so severe that medical science could bring no relief. The funeral will occur from the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the interment will be at Oakland.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
Has saved many a life! Speedily cures Croup and Whooping-cough. It is safe and sure. Mothers can always rely on it. Children like it. Doses are small. Price 25 cents.

NEGLECTED BURIAL PLACES OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD LOCATED IN A SCORE OF STATES

Most of Them Are Wholly Neglected, but a Few Have Been Cared for, Two by Northern Hands--State House Officers Doing Their Best To Locate All.

Other News and Gossip of a Busy Day at the State House.

The Insurance Problem Has Been Settled.

General Clement A. Evans, chairman of the special commission, appointed in response to a resolution adopted by the legislature to locate the graves of confederate soldiers, who died in northern military prisons during the war, will be able to help Governor Candler a good deal in the matter of collecting the information desired by the war department. General Evans had associated with him on the commission Messrs. F. Edgeworth Eve, of Augusta; Robert E. Park, of Macon; M. Newman, of Sandersville; A. M. Foute, of Cartersville; William K. Pilsbury, of Dawson, and G. M. Sorrel, of Savannah, and all worked together harmoniously and industriously to the same end. As The Constitution said yesterday, the statistics they collected were woefully incomplete through the lack of funds to make an exhaustive investigation, but a large amount of material of real value at the present time was collected. This, General Evans will at once place at the disposal of the adjutant general.

The commission has located confederate graves in large numbers at the following-named places:

Alton, Ill.
Alexanderia, Va.; National cemetery.
Andersonville, Ga.; National cemetery.
Arlington, Va.; National cemetery.
Barrancas, Fla.; National cemetery.
Riverton, Ill.; National cemetery.
Camp Chase, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.; Oakwood cemetery.
City Point, Va.; National cemetery.
Cypress Hills, N. Y.; National cemetery.
Finn's Point, N. J.; National cemetery.
Fort Scott, Kan.; National cemetery.
Fort Smith, Ark.; National cemetery.
Indianapolis, Ind.; National cemetery.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; National cemetery.
Jefferson City, Mo.; National cemetery.
Johnson's Island, Ohio.
Loudon Park, Md.; National cemetery.
Madison, Wis.; Forrest Hill cemetery.
Mound City, Ill.; National cemetery.
Point Lookout, Md., cemetery.
Poplar Grove, Va.; National cemtery.
Philadelphia, Pa.; National cemetery.
Philadelphia, Pa.; Mount Moriah cemetery.
Rock Island, Ill.; National cemetery.
Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia; National cemetery.
Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y.; National cemetery.
Yorktown, Va.; National cemetery.

Confederate veterans buried at these places are from all the southern states, and the graves, for the most part, are identified. For instance, the cemetery at Camp Chase, Ohio, contains 2,260 confederate dead, of which only 125 are unknown. Of the others, 337 are from Virginia, 158 from Kentucky, 337 from Tennesse, 431 from Alabama, 22 from Texas, 265 from Georgia, 85 from South Carolina, 82 from North Carolina, 25 from Arkansas, 202 from Mississippi, 62 from Florida, 9 from Maryland, 8 from Missouri and 52 from Louisiana. Camp Chase is one of the few confederate burial places that in the past have been cared for by the Grand Army of the Republic, and that this generous action was taken is due to Colonel William H. Knauss, of Columbus, a gallant federal soldier, who decorated the graves with flowers on June 4th last. The Robert E. Lee post, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, then took the matter up, and the following circular was issued:

"There lie in prison cemeteries throughout the north 30,000 of 'Our Dead.' With two exceptions (Camp Chase and Camp Douglas) no stone marks their resting place. 'Tis true they sleep well—'for all the world is native land to the brave.' But soon even the localities will be forgotten. 'Died in prison,' these boys of ours; many from the far south, in their blue jeans and brown cotton clothes, shivering from the cold blasts of the north even before the icy hand of death touched them. Who has reminded us of our duty to the memory of these dead heroes? A generous federal officer, bearing the scars and still suffering from the wounds won honorably in battle with these men. All honor to Colonel William H. Knauss, of Columbus, O., who, in May, 1897, sent out an appeal to United Confederate Veterans, asking that the graves of confederate prisoners buried at Camp Chase should be remembered. This was done, but there are still 30,000 who rest in unmarked graves. Had we forgotten 'Our Dead?' No; but the cry of the needy wives and children of these dead have ever been at our door, and we could not reach beyond.

"The time has now come when these graves must be marked. To accomplish this object it will be necessary to raise about $4,000. We only ask for a simple shaft at these places, erected before the next annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans in July, 1898. Whatever sum this committee has in hand by next spring will be divided equally between the following thirteen prison cemeteries:

"Alton, Ill.; Camp Butler (Riverton), Ill.; Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmira, N. Y.; Finn's Point cemetery, New Jersey; Johnson's Island, O.; Hart's Island, New York; Old Capitol prison, Washington, D. C.; Point Lookout, Maryland; Rock Island, Ill.; Sandusky, O.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pea Patch Island, Del.

"This fund is to be known as the 'monument fund of confederate prisoners buried in northern graves,' and all contributions are to be sent to the treasurer, Colonel James T. Gray, past commander R. E. Lee camp, No. 1, C. V., Richmond, Va., and nothing can be drawn from this fund except over his signature.

"These dead heroes of ours from every southern state appeal to their survivors throughout our land. Remember their sacrifices and suffering. All should feel it their privilege to contribute to this cause. Those who have relatives or friends still 'wounded and missing' may join in these monuments, and feel that their loved ones will now be recognized. It is such a modest sum that is asked it ought to be readily got at once from our camps and confederate organizations alone; but to insure success, we cordially invite every one who is interested in the confederate cause to contribute their mite toward the accomplishment of this noble object."

In corresponding with the war department at Washington on the subject during the past year, General Evans has learned that the officials there are possessed of very little information on the subject. In fact, they know practically nothing about the location of confederate graves, and there is plenty of work ahead for General Marcus J. Wright, who has been assigned by President McKinley to collect the desired statistics. General Evans said yesterday that he had gone into the work as far as possible, and that he was glad to have been able to contribute anything at all to the good cause. The commission's report says:

"It has been ascertained that while the graves of our southern soldiers who died as prisoners of war have been generally neglected, there are a few instances in which patriotic and humane efforts have been made to remove the reproach of this neglect from our country's name. Among individual efforts stands conspicuous the work of a widowed southern born woman,' Mrs. Alice W. Waterman, who found a lonely cemetery near Madison, Wis., where 137 confederate prisoners had been buried, and by personal liberality and labor turned the spot into a place now called 'Confederate Rest.'"

The report then gives the result of its investigations in the following table:

At Chicago; known graves	4,729
Estimated on the records, which were destroyed by fire	1,500
At Alton	2,218
At Camp Butler	470
At Rock Island	1,960
At Mound City	34
Total in Illinois	10,911
Indiana—Indianapolis	1,484
New Jersey—Finns Point	1,434
New York—Elmira and Long Island	2,435
Ohio—Johnson Island and Columbus	2,397
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia and Pittsburg	239
Wisconsin—Madison	137
Maryland—Point Lookout	2,159
Total known	22,166

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The receipts in fees at the office of the secretary of state have exceeded the amount for the same period a year ago by several hundred dollars. Most of the money came in payment for charters for new corporations.

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The election held in Union county last Friday for a change of the courthouse and county site from Blairsville, the present seat, to Fairview, a couple of miles distant, resulted in the defeat of the proposition for removal.

x x x

Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, is in the city.

x x x

In reporting the news of the change in the state's fire insurance risk, which will not only increase the amount but save Georgia about $4,000 a year for the next three years, The Constitution unintentionally made a mistake in describing the new policy as what is known as a "blanket" policy, in which fifty companies shared the risk. "Omnibus" is the technical word, the former being something entirely different in insurance parlance. In making this correction yesterday Governor Candler took occasion to thank those who had helped him bring about the new system, which has the advantage of being much more satisfactory to all concerned than the old one, besides being much cheaper. He said:

"The state's property is not covered by a 'blanket policy,' but by fifty policies in as many of the best companies doing business in the state. Mr. Knowles has not written a single one of these policies and will not. The truth is the legislature, of which Mr. Knowles is a leading member, in the general appropriation bill directed me to take out term policies for three years, instead of annual policies as heretofore, and to have all policies date as nearly as possible from the 1st of January. This necessitates the cancellation of all outstanding policies which do not expire on that day. When I undertook to carry out the law I discovered that the state's insurance was not in good shape, there being no uniformity in the description of the same property in two or more different policies, on the same property. Some was under valued and others over valued, and there was no equity in the premium rates.

"I therefore thought it best to put the state's insurance on a business basis. I proceeded to do so, and in the work I employed Mr. Knowles, a leading member of the legislature and an insurance man of the highest personal and professional character, to aid me. We proceeded to make out with much care and labor, not a 'blanket policy' but an omnibus form to be used in all policies written for the state and embracing all the property of the state no matter where situated. We raised the valuation of some of the state's property and lowered that of others, so as to conform to the law that requires that it be 'insured at one-half its actual value.' This done, I got Mr. Knowles to go to the executive office of the Southeastern Tariff Association and ask for a new and a lower rate on the state's property.

"This we secured, and thus saved the state nearly a thousand dollars a year in premiums. Now, should a fire occur and any part of the state's property be destroyed, every company that has issued a policy to the state would pay its pro rata share of the loss, for all policies cover all the property of the state and not particular pieces of property. For the first time the state's insurance is on a business basis. Mr. Knowles has written no part of the state's insurance and declined to do so. He was employed by me to the neglect of his own business to aid me in putting our insurance on a business basis. For his services he has received no compensation, directly nor indirectly, and declines to receive any."

The amount of insurance placed is $786,066 and the premium on the three-year policies aggregates $16,164.98. The following is the location of the risks with the former rates and the revised rates:

x x x

State sanatarium 17 brick and 10 frame buildings, $514,000; former rate 1¼ for one year; new rate 2½ for three years.

Georgia Normal and Industrial college 4 brick and 2 frame buildings and contents, $61,700, of which $1,250 is on contents; former rate ⅜ to 1¼ for one year; new rate 1 per cent for three years.

State library, $50,000; former rate 40 cents for one year; new rate 50 cents for three years.

Georgia School for the Deaf, $45,900; former rate 1¼ to 1⅜ for one year; new rate 2 per cent for three years.

Georgia School of Technology, $43,000; former rate ¾ to 2 per cent for one year; new rate 1, 1½ and 3 per cent for three years.

Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, $30,000; former rate ¾ to 1 per cent; new rate 1 per cent for three years.

Georgia Normal school, $30,100; former rate 1 to 1¼ for one year; new rate 2 per cent for three years.

Executive mansion, $17,000; former rate 30 cents for one year; new rate 40 cents for three years.

Property at Camp Northen, $3,566; former rate 1½ per cent for one year; new rate 3 per cent for three years.

x x x

The improvements in the executive mansion now under way will not be completed until the end of the month. Governor Candler proposes to give the old building a thorough overhauling before he moves back into it.

x x x

State Treasurer Speer, having paid off the legislature, is now preparing for the pension rush, which will begin on the 15th.

x x x

The news in The Constitution yesterday morning that the prison commission was to have an annual pay roll of $90,000 caused a good deal of talk in political circles yesterday, and before April 1st it is probable that there will be more applicants for places as inspectors, physicians, guards, etc., than there are vacancies to be filled.

x x x

Governor Candler has removed from the office of tax collector of Taliaferro county George T. Edwards and the ordinary of the county has appointed W. C. Chapman in his place. Mr. Edwards did not renew his bond, as was required by law, but there is no other allegation against him. It is said his accounts are straight.

x x x

Dr. McIntosh will continue to serve as correspondence clerk in the agricultural department.

x x x

The expert who was employed to assist the joint finance committees of the house and senate in their investigation of the treasury department during the recent session of the legislature rendered a bill for $90 to the governor yesterday. The appropriation bill carried this amount and it was paid over during the day. The expert received $7 per diem.

x x x

Representative Wade, of Brooks, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home in Quitman.

x x x

The prison commission will probably go down to Milledgeville on Friday.

x x x

Judge Fite was one of Governor Candler's callers yesterday.

x x x

Hon. Ed T. Brown received a number of callers at the offices of the special attorney of the Atlantic and Western railway, on the second floor of the capitol, during the afternoon, most of them personal friends who wanted to extend their congratulations.

x x x

Immediately after the meeting of the supreme court on the 9th instant a number of opinions deciding cases appealed from the Atlanta circuit will be handed down.

x x x

Former oil inspector in Fulton county, Ed Durant, yesterday turned over to Mr. J. P. Atkinson all the papers and machinery connected with that office.

x x x

On account of the absence of Commissioner Tom Eason the meeting of the prison commission to elect a secretary for the ensuing year was postponed.

x x x

Hon. Fletcher Johnson has been given his commission as solicitor of the city court of Gainesville.

x x x

The acts of the session of 1898 are now in press and will be on sale in a few days. It is a book of 324 pages.

x x x

On account of illness in his family Secretary of State Cook is unable to give as much time to his office as usual. One of his children is quite sick.

x x x

Senator Sim Blalock, of Fayette, is at the Kimball.

x x x

A well-known member of the legislature has applied to Secretary of War Alger for appointment to a civil position in the new government of Cuba. The Georgia congressional delegation has promised to help him.

x x x

Representative Weldon Price, of Oconee, who has been in the city for several days, left for his home last night.

x x x

A well-posted citizen of Americus said at the Kimball yesterday that it was currently rumored that Congressman Lewis would not be a candidate two years hence to succeed himself, and that there was talk of the candidacy of Hon. W. A. Dodson, the present president of the senate. Messrs. Lewis and Dodson are brothers-in-law. Judge Allen Fort has also been urged by his friends to make the race.

x x x

Hon. Charles S. Northern, secretary of the senate, will act as secretary of the tax commission when it is organized, and until a permanent clerk is selected. There seems to be some doubt now as to when the commission will get together.

x x x

Agricultural Commissioner O. B. Stevens's recent epic on the "Blind Staggers in Horses" has been widely printed throughout the state, and very generally applauded.

x x x

State Librarian Brown is preparing a new catalogue of law books.

x x x

Chief Engineer Warren, who also acts as quartermaster and ordnance officer, will continue in his present place at the capitol. He is one of the most faithful and efficient officers there.

CIGARETTE SELLERS MUST PAY LICENSE

Act of Recent Legislature Makes Them Subject to New Payment.

NONE HAVE PAID THE TAX

Tax Collector Stewart Has Secured a List of the Dealers.

HE WILL ISSUE FI FAS IN A FEW DAYS

Beer Agencies, Ticket Brokers, Baseball Parks, Abstract Companies and Detective Agencies Liable.

By an act passed at the last session of the general assembly all persons or firms selling cigarettes must pay a license of $5, and in default are subject to fi. fa. and are also guilty of a misdemeanor. The provisions of the act also call for a license from ticket brokers of $50, from baseball parks of $50, from detective agencies of $25, from abstract companies of $50, and from beer agencies of $200.

This act became operative some time ago, but up to date none of the cigarette dealers of the city have registered or paid their license. The act being a state law, the tax must be paid into the office of Tax Collector Stewart, who said yesterday that none of the dealers included under the act had conformed with the law.

There are ninety-nine cigarette dealers in Fulton county. Tax Collector Stewart secured a list of them yesterday and said he would proceed at once to issue fi. fas. against them. He said that none of them had registered and that the books would soon be closed, and there would be no other resource but for the dealers to pay costs on the fi. fas.

"I am compelled to call the attention of the grand jury to the matter, and if the license is not paid in a very short time the dealers will be indicted when the first session of the grand jury is held. The law is a recent one and is not known among the dealers. Probably this is the reason that they have not paid their license.

"I have a list of the dealers and find that there are just ninety-nine. They will be notified and fi. fas. issued against them very soon, as I cannot wait long after the first of the year.

"If the tax is not paid it is a misdemeanor and the offenders are punishable by law. I think as soon as the dealers know that this tax is required of them they will readily pay up and save the costs."

There are about four ticket brokers in the city and no detective agencies. There are two abstract companies and a number of beer agencies.

The new provisions of the act are an amendment to the general license act passed by the legislature, and have become operative within the last few weeks.

THE SICK LIST.

Bishop Becker, who has been so seriously ill at the Catholic parsonage on Hunter street, is now reported out of danger and slowly, but steadily convalescing. He was stricken down while on a visit to Atlanta from his home in Savannah. The illness was diagnosed as acute malarial poisoning. It rapidly grew very serious and at one time but small hope of the recovery of the eminent divine was entertained. No opinion is ventured as to when the bishop will probably be able to return to Savannah. The statement, however, is made that he is growing stronger and that each succeeding day brings a greater improvement in his condition.

The condition of Captain E. P. Chamberlin became very much worse yesterday morning, and last night he was reported to be in a more critical condition than at any time since he has been confined at home. Captain Chamberlin was attacked some weeks ago at his place of business. He was immediately carried to his residence, where his illness rapidly became serious. There has been no tendency toward improvement since that time, and yesterday's marked change for the worse was not unexpected by his physicians and family.

Chief Justice Simmons, who has been confined to his room since the 23d day of last month by an attack of grip, was very much improved yesterday. He was up for the first time since he took to his bed just before Christmas. He hopes to be out on the streets again next Monday.

Young Harry Atkinson, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Atkinson, is seriously ill at his father's home. The lad was attacked with pneumonia about a week ago. There was a slight improvement yesterday morning in his condition, but he suffered a relapse during the day and last night was reported to be very ill.

Miss Alice Price, Governor Candler's niece, who has been so ill with typhoid fever, was very much better last night. A marked improvement in her condition set in yesterday morning and it is thought the change for the better will continue.

Little Dorothy Colquitt Arkwright, who has been critically ill with pneumonia, was no better last night.

CLASS OF 1895 HOLDS BANQUET.

Graduates of High School at Aragon Last Night.

The members of the class of '95 of the Boys' High school held a banquet at the Aragon last night, and the occasion proved one long to be remembered by those who attended.

An excellent menu was served, and the evening was spent in toasts and speeches. It was a reunion banquet, and all the members of the class of '95 were present.

The toastmaster of the evening was Mr. John Corrigan, and a number of happy toasts were responded to by members of the class.

Following were the toasts:
"The Class of '95"—J. E. McGuire.
"Our Teachers"—Hugh S. Brown.
"Looking Forward"—E. Marvin Underwood.
"Secrets of the Schoolroom"—Vernon S. Tupper.
"Atlanta"—Arthur Clarke.
"How We Now Look Upon It"—P. Cecil Meyer.
"A Young Man's Opportunities"—Ben F. Longley, Jr.
"Auld Lang Syne"—Garrard Glenn.

Solid Silverware,
Every Desirable Article in the Latest Patterns, Reliable Goods, Reasonable Prices. . . . .
Maier & Berkele,
31 Whitehall St.
Illustrated Catalogue for Out-of-town Buyers.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
Improves Appetite Aids Digestion
Makes Flesh and Blood

TRUSTEES MEET TOMORROW.

President Lyman Hall Returns from the East After a Pleasant and Encouraging Trip.

President Lyman Hall returned yesterday morning from a visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston in the interest of the Technological school, and particularly in the interest of the textile department, which is now interesting the people of the southern states.

Georgia is to take the lead in textile education in the south. While a neighboring state has taken some steps in this direction, the Georgia School of Technology textile equipment will far exceed anything yet attempted.

After learning of the proposed course at the Georgia Technological experts at the north told President Hall that the course would offer better advantages than any other institution on account of the splendid academic course accompanied by manual training in well-equipped shops. A man who manages a cotton mill must be up in mechanics and machinery as well as in textile processes.

The textile building is growing to large proportions since the generous Christmas gift of Aaron French has enabled the trustees to enlarge the structure. It will be 150x70 feet, three stories. Already the old smith shop has had to give way to the encroachment and in its stead the new smith shop of twenty forges has been built.

Applications and letters requesting information are being received from all sections of the south and President Hall expects many new students in January and February.

The board of trustees meets here next Thursday at 2 o'clock for the transaction of important business. The session after the holidays begins next Monday and more than 300 students will be enrolled before the end of the week.

The work on the new building has reached the third story and the contractors hope to have the building ready for the machinery by February 1st. It is probable that women as well as men will be admitted to the textile department a year from now.

SIEGEL'S CAFE AT THE MAJESTIC.
Table D' Hote Breakfast from 7:00 to 9:00
Sundays from 8:00 to 10:00
Table D' Hote Luncheon from 12:30 to 2:30
Table D' Hote Dinner from 6:00 to 8:00
Sundays from 1:00 to 3:00
A LA CARTE ALL DAY.
Arrangements for table board by the month can be made at the office.

You Know Our
UNDERWEAR...
How good it is? American Hosiery Co.'s lines and several equally as good imported lines in wool and 16-thread balbriggan. . . . . Any of it now—at greatly reduced prices. . . . . .
THE GAY CO.

Five Per Cent Loans
ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT
Kamper's."
Batter Cake Timber.
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT, 1½ lb. package 10c, 3 lb. package 20c—6 packages $1.00; 4½ lb. package 25c, 6 lb. package 35c—3 packages $1.00.
Ralston's Pancake Flour
15c., 8 packages $1.00.
Pure Georgia Cane Sirup,
40c Gallon.
Pure Vermont Maple Sirup,
Quart cans 30c, Half-gallon cans 55c, Gallon cans $1.00.
The Best Tea and Coffee Store
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
Sign of the Coffee Pot.

All Broken Lots At Reduced Prices. . . . .
Within a few days we will begin taking stock. In order that nothing but the most complete lines show on our stock sheets, we have decided to make heavy reductions on all odd lines and broken lots of
BOYS' SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
MEN'S SUITS,
MEN'S OVERCOATS,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
We would impress upon you that while these lots are broken—some being one, some being two and some being more of a kind—they are the best and most desirable things in our stock. They are the best patterns, the best styles, we offered during the season—or how else would they have sold down to the broken lot list? The only thing in their way are the sizes, which are not complete in any one line, but your size, no matter what that is, is among them somewhere, and no doubt in styles that will please you. It will pay you to see.
Merchant Tailoring Also Reduced.
On the entire stock is this true. This is a time of year that is usually dull with custom tailoring. It has always been our rule to make it brisk by giving liberal reductions. In this way our customers are benefited—for they appreciate the prices. We are benefited for it keeps our tailors and cutters busy. Besides we think our tailoring so good or so superior that every new customer we get in this way makes one more permanent friend for the house. Remember—everything in the merchant tailoring department is liberally reduced.
Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.
STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street; Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.
EISEMAN BROS.
OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

EMANCIPATION DAY OBSERVED.

Negroes Have an Interesting Programme at Antioch Baptist Church.

Emancipation day was appropriately observed at Antioch Baptist church by the negroes of Atlanta Monday. The exercises were interesting and a large crowd heard the speeches made by those on the programme.

The exercises began at 7:45 o'clock and continued until a late hour. The following is the programme:

Singing by the choir; prayer by R. E. Eubanks; reading proclamation, by Miss Sarah Murphy; welcome address, by William Thomas; five minute address by representatives of the following societies: Central Star, Children Union No. 1 of Antioch, Star of Friendship, Children Union No. 1 of Francis Hall; "The Needs of the Race," Rev. P. J. Bryant; "Which Son Served Him Best?" C. H. J. Taylor; "The Condition of the Race," Rev. E. J. Fisher, D.D.; "The Negro in War," W. A. Pledger.

NEW OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN.

Knights of Pythias Enjoyed a Banquet Last Night.

Del Phi chapter 68, Knights of Pythias, held its regular annual banquet at Folsom's restaurant last night. Quite a large number of knights were present and the occasion passed most enjoyably. The following new officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Charles A. Duke, C. C.; C. A. Bedford, V. C.; Y. M. Martin, prelate; E. S. Myers, M. W.; W. F. Griffin, K. of R. S.; C. G. Loeffler, M. of F.; G. H. Sims, M. of E.; G. C. Nesby, M. at A.; W. M. Taylor, I. G.; M. J. Davis, O. G.; and W. C. Seawright, trustee.

A delicious menu was served and a number of toasts were responded to. This chapter is in a most flourishing condition and numbers some of the most prominent knights in the city among its membership.

Fire Destroys Station.

The depot at Douglasville burned to the ground yesterday morning and everything in it was destroyed. The accounts of the office and a quantity of freight was burned to such an extent that none of it can be recovered. By the unfortunate accident Rev. J. L. Oxford, of that place, lost all of his household effects and personal property. He was on his way to Atlanta, where he is to make his future residence, and his household property had been carried to the station preparatory to being placed on the train. Before the fire was discovered the flames had surrounded the station and nothing could be saved.

$60,000 Incendiary Fire.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 3.—Six business houses and dwellings in the business section of Turtle Creek, Pa., were destroyed by fire today. The loss was $60,000. It is believed that the fire was of an incendiary origin.

NO VACANCIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Applicants for Seats Are Unable To Find Accommodations.

SCHOOLS ARE ALL CROWDED

Superintendent Slaton Says More School Buildings Are Necessary.

TWO SESSIONS DAILY IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Hundreds of Children in the City Hold School Tickets, but Are Unable To Find Seats.

There are no more vacant seats in the public schools, and many children who have made application for accommodations have been turned away because there was no room for them.

This state of affairs is due to the fact that there are not enough school buildings in the city, and the same obstacles that were met with last September when the schools were opened for the fall term have appeared again.

Superintendent Slaton, of the public schools of the city, says that something must be done to find room for the new applicants for seats. He says that to accommodate all who are anxious to find seats would require at least three new schools, one for whites and two for negroes.

In all the negro schools, he said, the teachers are holding two sessions daily, and this has been going on ever since the school term began in September. In one of the negro schools, where there was accommodation for about 400 pupils, there were over 900 applications. At least 500 children are being taught in that school at present by having two sessions each day.

The conditions in the schools for white children are not quite so bad, but we are certainly in need of at least another school for whites, and if possible, more than one. If there was another white school in the city, I could fill it within two days. We are at a loss what to do at present to assist those children who have made applications and are unable to find accommodation.

The crying need for more public schools should be strongly advocated and brought to the attention of those in authority, and the next school year ought to find the city richer by at least three new buildings. Unless new buildings are built this year the number unable to find seats will be increased, and something will certainly have to be done to change this state of affairs.

We, of course, give tickets to all who make application for them, but we cannot guarantee applicants seats in the schools. Such a thing is impossible, and all that we can do is to give the first child applying the first vacancy that occurs. The process of placing these applicants has been slow, and at present there are hundreds of children in the city for whom we are unable to find seats.

Superintendent Slaton says that despite these disadvantages the work in the schools has been unusually satisfactory since the beginning of the term in September, and that the children have made excellent records in the work prescribed by the board.

Some sickness has been reported among the pupils of the various schools, but on the whole the attendance has been very satisfactory. The work discontinued for the Christmas holidays has been resumed, and the prospect for a successful session seems to be unusually good.

FUNERAL OF EUGENE LANDRUM.

His Schoolfellows Will Attend the Burial in a Body This Morning.

The funeral of Master Eugene Landrum, the thirteen-year-old son of Judge S. H. Landrum, who died Monday afternoon from inflammation of the brain, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

The dead lad was one of the most popular pupils of the Edgewood school and all the children of his grade, the fourth, will attend his burial tomorrow. The pallbearers are as follows:

John Garvey, Dave McAllister, Sam McAllister, Walter Norris, William Smith and Wade Smith.

Administrator Seeks Damages.

Floyd Craig, administrator of the estate of Jonas Knox, filed suit in the clerk's office yesterday against the Southern railway for $1,950. Knox was killed while coupling cars for the Southern at Gastonia, N. C. His administrator claims the damages for his heirs and creditors.

NEW CHAIRMAN FOR COUNTY BOARD

The Fulton County Commissioners Will Reorganize This Afternoon.

MR. JACK SPALDING TO RETIRE

He Will Be Succeeded by Commissioner B. F. Walker.

SEVERAL VACANCIES ARE TO BE FILLED

Messrs. Palmer and Brown Are Candidates for the Chairmanship. Meeting May Be Warm.

The reorganization of the board of county commissioners occurs this afternoon. The board will meet at 3 o'clock in the courthouse annex. The old board will pass up the pay roll for December and transact other business laid over until this session from the December session. It will then adjourn sine die.

The new board will then assemble and proceed to organization. There is only one change to be made. Mr. Spalding will retire and Mr. B. F. Walker will take his chair. It has been suggested that Mr. Spalding might become a candidate for county attorney, but it is not thought that he will allow the use of his name.

There are candidates for different places to be filled by the board this afternoon, and opposition has now arisen to nearly every place in the gift of the board. Much interest has been aroused over the chairmanship of the board for the next year. The friends of Judge H. E. W. Palmer are pushing his candidacy to succeed Mr. Brown, while Mr. Brown will be a candidate to succeed himself.

Many arguments are made on Chairman Brown's splendid record for the past year, while Mr. Palmer's friends say that he has been on the board for a number of years, and should receive recognition for his services. They say that rotation in an office like the chairmanship is right, and should be enforced by the members.

The question of salaries will be a very important one, and some heavy cuts may be made by the board. The urst meeting in the year is aways the one at which the salaries for the year are adjusted. At the first meeting in 1898 there was much discussion on this question, but no changes were made. Judge Palmer and Judge Rosser believe that lower salaries are necessary. Dr. Walker says that the commissioners should be economical and save the county money so that taxes can be lowered. Mr. Brown and Mr. Adair favor salaries commensurate with services.

The meeting this afternoon will be warm, and as all the candidates will be present when the voting is going on it is expected that there will be some excitement.

TRAMPS RAID RESIDENCES.

Hungry Hobos Enter Houses and Proceed To Help Themselves Without Hesitation.

Six desperate tramps, of the regular hobo stripe, undertook yesterday to raid the eastern portion of the city, taking whatever they wished and frightening women and little children almost to death. They first started out on a begging tour, and finally when they found that the people were not giving to them freely they deliberately walked into the houses and took whatever they saw that was worth carrying off.

A message was sent to the police barracks asking for protection, and Call Officers Chosewood and Covington and Patrolmen Whatley, Hewell, Lanford and Harris went out to search for the marauders.

The officers visited a number of houses where they learned that the outlaws had been and carried off food and clothing which had been refused them. The tramps, or hobos, were described as "ragged and insolent."

After a long search, the officers caught up with the outlaws. The tramps saw the officers as soon as the officers saw them, and took to their heels.

Then followed a most exciting chase from the end of Decatur street to Grant park. The policemen had no intention of giving up, and all of them being pretty fair sprinters, they managed to keep their game in sight.

The tramps, finding themselves winded, and the officers still pursuing, stopped, and after a short council of war, decided to surrender. They accordingly ranged themselves in line and threw their hands up. By their side were several piles of food and clothing, the booty they had secured on their lawless raid.

At the police barracks the gang gave the following names: William Murray, William Johnson, James Roberson, George Murphy, Frank Martin and Charley Morse. It is doubtful if a real name was given in the crowd. The men were all of mean countenance, and looked capable of doing anything that was lawless. They were sullen and entered the prison with anything but pleasant grace.

Few such cases have ever been known in the city. Tramps have done mischief and damage, but a whole gang has never before deliberately gone to raiding in the heart of the city in the middle of the day.

The officers say that they intend to prosecute the outlaws to the full extent of law, and it is probable that it will be some time before they will again be at liberty to carry on their nefarious practice of tramping and robbing.

TELFAIR RELEASED FROM THE TOWER

His Friends Arrange His Bond and Get Him Out.

WHAT WU TING FANG SAYS

Chinese Ambassador Remembers Nothing of Telfair's Options.

GIGANTIC PROMOTER IS SMILING AND HAPPY

His Cousin, E. F. Small, Has Something To Say About Telfair and His Epilepseros.

David J. Telfair, the alleged gigantic one hundred million dollar gold mine promoter, was released from the Tower yesterday on bond.

His friends succeeded in arranging the bond of $100. He will be tried on a charge of larceny after trust.

Telfair left the prison smiling and happy. He went to his office and is once more engaged in pushing his great, colossal "epilepsero" business on the market. Whether he is all he claims to be or is a gigantic fake, is still a matter of some doubt. It will be remembered that among the other stupendous claims he made was that his company, with its $100,000,000 on paper, had an option on all the mines in China which were not in operation, and that he secured these options through the Chinese ambassador at Washington.

The Constitution sent the following telegram to the Chinese legation at the national capital:

"Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C.—Has government of China granted any mining rights to the Electroiytic Mining Company? D. J. Telfair claims to be general manager of such company, and states he secured rights through you. Is here under arrest. Kindly answer. THE CONSTITUTION.

"Atlanta, December 31."

Mr. Wu Ting Fang was very prompt in his reply and yesterday The Constitution received the following:

"Washington, January 2.—The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: Don't remember having dealings with Telfair.

"WU TING FANG."

This gives a sort of black eye to one claim of Millionaire Telfair, but he will possibly be able to explain why Wu Ting Fang has a poor memory, as he very readily rises to any emergency where his millions are attacked.

Statement of E. F. Small.

In regard to the case and Telfair's affairs, Mr. E. F. Small, the husband of Telfair's cousin, has made the following statement in addition to his interview which was published in Monday's Constitution:

"I note the sensational write-up in The Constitution of recent date on the misfortune of Mr. D. J. Telfair, and feel it obligatory in my most earnest sincerity to apologize to the people of our city for the active part I took in the matter of bination of which, according to 'physics,' 'screws loose in his head,' afflicted with that dreadful disease 'insanity,' the combination of which, according to physics, produces invariably a swindler, and simply state it was an error of the head and not the heart, as the intent of my action in the matter was to draw the enterprise from the Colorado gold fields to those of Georgia, fully realizing that should the Telfair process of extracting gold prove a success, the money problem would be fully solved, and that Atlanta would wear the laurels with the gold fields of Georgia, the pleasing consciousness of which would fully compensate me for my efforts in this way.

"I desire, however, to call time on Professor R. W. Quick, of the department of physics and electrical engineering at the Technological school, on his very much uncalled-for criticism and judgment of Mr. Telfair's knowledge of electricity, as also his character and mental conditions. (I was not aware until reading his opinions in your paper he was an expert on lunacy.) Great minds, nowever, differ widely at times, since not longer than yesterday one of Atlanta's most distinguished personages stated in the presence of quite a party that there was not the slightest evidence of lunacy in Mr. Telfair, the entire party knowing him well socially. How easy to detect this invariably in the other fellow.

"New, as to the electrical interview between Mr. Telfair and Mr. Quick, at which interview I was present, there being six in all in the office, two of whom were thoroughly representative business men of Atlanta, and as the controversy was very spirited, in fact, I might say, almost electrical, there was no possible chance but that every word was distinctly heard by all in the office and a good deal on the outside. In fact, there was a dead lock almost more than once, especially on amperage, Professor Quick denying most positively that it required 3,000 amperes to deposit 6,000 pounds of copper in ten hours. Mr. Telfair as stubbornly contended that it did require that amount of amperage and requested him to turn his mathematical lights on it, which the professor did, and after a voluminous array of figures quickly executed the result, 'eighty-seven pounds in ten hours.' Mr. Telfair remarked: 'You made a mistake.'

"Professor Quick said: 'No; I have not,' and called upon his friend, I think a chemist from the same school, to go over the figures with him, when they both asserted the same to be correct.

"Hence, according to 'figures that don't lie,' Mr. Telfair was short twenty-seven thousand amperes instead of being overstocked with three thousand, as predicted by Professor Quick.

"I refer anyone in Atlanta, familiar with electrotyping or up at all in electricity, for the correct answer to the deposit made with three thousand amperes per hour or day.

"Professor Quick also positively asserted one million volts could not be conveyed over a wire, as he had tried it for only ten feet without success. I am no electrician, but I can tell anyone how that is done. I leave the matter to a discriminating public to decide who is a lunatic or a swindlr? Professor Quick will not deny this, I feel quite sure.

"I ask for the best electrical authority if three thousand amperes will not deposit 600 pounds of copper per hour if you give it sufficient voltage?"

"This was Mr. Telfair's statement. As to Mr. Telfair's lunacy, screws loose, etc., he has been a guest of my family for over a year and with my large acquaintance in twenty-four states in the commercial world, the ordinary instincts of a drummer to read up human nature, I or any member of my family fail to see one particle of evidence of insanity or rascality, while, on the other hand, his vocabulary of useful information, on current literature and science is wonderful and fascinating to all who come under his social influence.

"Now, brother, be charitable, and to those who think or suspect him of lunacy or rascality—have no dealings with him whatever—and I will guarantee he will not force you to buy his stock or force you to sell him your goods."

Goes to Havana.

Mr. P. H. Harralson left Atlanta last night for Havana, Cuba. Mr. Harralson will locate there permanently. He goes to enter the commission, brokerage and real estate business. The many friends of this well-known and capable Atlantian wish him well in his new and broader field of industry.

Get a Start On Catarrh

And Save Endless Suffering which Winter Brings.

The most offensive of all diseases becomes more intonse as cold weather approachos. In fact, many who have been under treatment for so long, and during the summer feel little discomfort from the disease, are almost persuaded that they have been cured. But the first chilling blast of winter proves that the disease is still with them, and as the winter advances, their Catarrh grows in severity. Those who have felt only a slight touch of Catarrh may be sure that only cold weather is needed to develop the disease. What appears to be only a bad cold will prove more difficult to cure than formerly, and will return with more frequency, until before long the disease is fully developed.

"For years I suffered from a severe case of Catarrh, and took several kinds of medicines and used various local applications, but they had no effect whatever. I was induced to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) and after two months I was perfectly well and have never felt any effects of the disease since.

"B. P. McALLISTER,
"Harrodsburg, Ky."

It is easy to see the importance of prompt treatment for Catarrh. Those who get a start on the disease before the cold and disagreeable weather aggravates it, will find a cure less difficult. Catarrh increases in severity year by year, and becomes one of the most obstinate and deep-seated troubles. But it is equally important that the right remedy be given. All local applications of sprays, washes, inhalations, etc., can never cure Catarrh, for they do not reach the disease. Catarrh is in the blood, and only a blood remedy can cure it. Local applications only reach the irritated surface; the right remedy must be taken internally.



Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the right remedy for Catarrh. It cures the most obstinate cases by going direct to the cause of the trouble—the blood—and forcing out the disease. Those who have met with so much disappointment from local treatment should throw aside their sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures and take S. S. S. A cure will result. Send for free books. Address Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

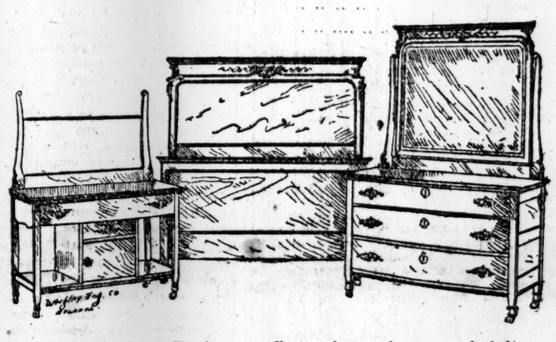
CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DuBOSE CO.

January Clearance Sale of Furniture.

Ever since we have handled furniture we have made it a rule to hold a CLEARANCE SALE to rid our stock of all odds and ends—odd suits, odd chairs, odd pieces of suits and everything left on the floor which cannot be matched. On all goods of this sort we mark a price without regard to the original cost, but merely looking to its sale and quickly clearing our floors for spring arrivals. This year will be no exception, only to make this January more of a bargain-giving time than ever. This year finds us with more odds than usual, owing to the largest year's business we have ever done, and together with the unusually low prices we will make on every line straight through the stock, this will be the largest, the best and the greatest clearing sale we have ever held on our floors. All goods have been marked in plain figures, together with the original price, and all pieces of the same class have been placed together to facilitate the handling. Nothing has been left undone to make this sale convenient and profitable to every one who attends. Today we tell of

Odd Bed Room Suits.

Now, we said above that we hold clearance sales every January. This we do, but we don't want to leave the impression that all of these Bedroom Suits are odd as the result of this past year's selling—for they were not. The truth is some of them have seen one—some two, some three and a few of them four clearance sales. Some of them have become shopworn; some of them are not as bright and new looking as when they first rolled upon our floors. They were marked as we said at each preceding clearance sale without regard to cost, and each subsequent sale found them still further cut. They were just simply too high grade suits in most instances for their looks. They are strictly hand made suits from the finest selected woods that grow, and built by the best furniture maker in this country. Now it has just come to this point with these. We don't intend putting them on our inventory sheets which close the third of February. We don't intend to try to get cost or anything like cost out of them. They are going to be sold and sold quickly—and we have put these prices on them to do it. If you are interested in the highest grade Bedroom Suits possible for us to buy—and only care to pay about one-third of what they are really worth—come quickly. We are going to sell every one of these ere the month closes.

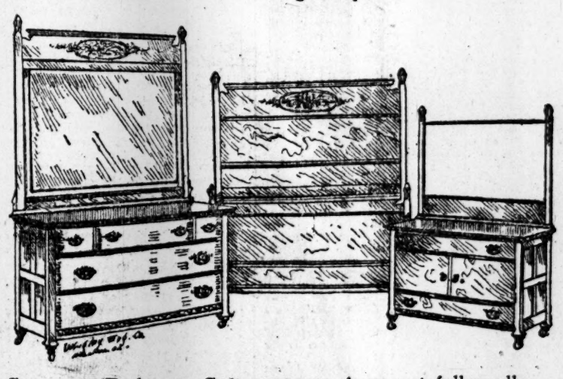


White Mahogany Bed-room Suit, elegantly carved, full swell front dresser, with 30x36-inch beveled pattern mirror, one of the handsomest suits ever shown on our floor, just like above cut, former price $150; clearing sale price..... **50.00**

Curly Birch Bed-room Suit, full swell front dresser and washstand, 24x30-inch French pattern glass, former price $65.00; clearing sale price..... **30.00**

Curly Birch Bed-room Suit, carved and beaded, French plate beveled glass 28x30, former price $85.00; clearing sale price..... **35.00**

Birds-eye Maple Bed-room Suits, three suits of the same class but different patterns, swell front dressers with 24x28-inch mirrors, former price on each of these was $70; clearing sale price **37.50**



Sycamore Bed-room Suit, same as above cut, full swell front dresser and washstand, 30x42-inch beveled mirror in dresser, an exceedingly elegant suit, but with some earmarks of about four seasons with us, formerly sold at $200; clearing sale price **75.00**

Bird's-eye Maple Bedroom Suit, swell front dresser and washstand, 28x36 inch French pattern mirror, former price $120.00; clearing sale price..... **45.00**

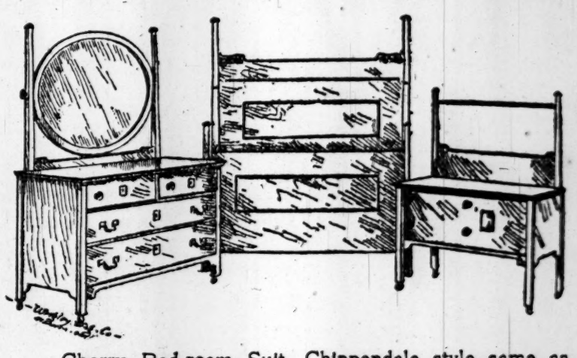
Bird's-eye Maple Bedroom Suits, shaped front dresser and hand carved throughout, French pattern plate mirror, 28x36 inch, former price $100.00; clearing sale price..... **45.00**

Birdseye Maple Bed-room Suit, shaped front dresser with French plate mirror 24x30 inches, former price $30.00; clearing sale price.. **19.00**

Quartered Oak Bed-room Suit, highly polished, swell front dresser and washstand, French plate glass in dresser 24x30 inches, former price $35.00; clearing sale price..... **20.00**

Maple Bed-room Suit, shaped front dresser and washstand, French beveled glass 24x30, formerly sold at $45.00; clearing sale price .. **19.00**

Birdseye Maple Bed-room Suit, hand carved, shaped front dresser and washstand, French plate mirror 28x36, former price $70; clearing sale price..... **25.00**



Cherry Bed-room Suit, Chippendale style, same as above cut, oval mirror 30x40 inches, beautifully hand carved, one of the handsomest suits ever on our floors, only it's been here too long, it's slightly shop-worn, former price $175; clearing sale price..... **60.00**

Curly Maple Bed-room Suit, very heavy and massive, hand carved French plate mirror in dresser 32x38 inches, former price $100; clearing sale price **37.50**

Curly Maple Bed-room Suit, elegantly hand carved, French pattern mirror in full swell front dresser, 30x40 inches, former price $110; clearing sale price..... **40.00**

White Mahogany Bed-room Suit, hand carved, fluted posts, oval mirror 30x40 inches, shaped front dresser, very massive suit, and wood of elegant grain, former price $165; clearing sale price **50.00**

Curly Birch Bed-room Suit, full swell front dresser and washstand, French legs and hand carved, French pattern mirror in dresser 30x40 inches, former price $135; clearing sale price.. **55.00**

Curly Maple Bed-room Suit of two pieces, bed and dresser, to be used where there is a stationary washstand. Oval mirror in dresser 26x42 inches, full Chippendale style, very elegant, former price $120; clearing sale price..... **50.00**

There is only one thing that could be said against the above Suits, and that is that they have been here too long and show in some degree the effects of it. But when it comes to measuring value and real honest merit with new suits at the same price as these are now marked, there is as much difference as between day and night. One is hand made with the finest cabinet work put into them that is possible to put into furniture, while the other is less expensively made. The one is of the finest hard woods to be procured, while the other is of wood such as is put into the cheapest suits of furniture offered to the trade. Another thing, at these prices these suits will be well picked over within a few days. Better not delay if you want first choice.

HENRY MASON TELLS A STORY THAT THRILLS



A tall, heavy set man, with sharp eyes and a habit of talking in a low tone of voice strolled into The Constitution office yesterday morning. He was at the first glance a man of striking appearance and the unusual tan that covered his features gave the impression at once that he had only shortly arrived from the tropics. In his make-up, and especially in the manufacture of his hat, it could be easily guessed that he had not long been in the south and that at some time in the near past had been familiar with the western plains.

The man introduced himself as Henry A. Mason, formerly a ranchman residing in North Dakota, and more lately a confidential agent of the United States government. His presence was unique and the quiet manner in which he told who he was at once attracted to him considerable attention. He didn't care, he remarked with a smile, to get into the columns of a daily newspaper, and that he was only just arrived in this country from Havana, Cuba, and had stopped over in Atlanta on his way to Washington, where he would make his official report to the government. His sole desire, he said, was to have himself resurrected, as he had been reported dead.

In reply to questions relative to the nature of his work in Cuba while the war was in progress, Henry Mason would say nothing, but was perfectly willing, he said, to tell how he got to the island and a few of the things that happened to him there.

Mason explained in the outset of his story that he had lived for the past fifteen years near the town of Bismarck, N. D., and had worked on a ranch just over the Montana line during that time. He was, therefore, perfectly familiar with the work in many of its phases that he was to take up at the outbreak of the war with Spain and knew well the duties as well as the hazards of a spy's life.

Leaving Washington in the early part of last spring, Mason went direct to Tampa, Fla., in company fwith George Seymour, a man who, coming also from the western plains, was to aid him in his work in Cuba. The two agents of the government sailed in a private vessel for Matanzas, Cuba, and reached that town on the evening of April 23d.

Thrown Into Prison.

"The day after reaching Matanzas," said Mason, "Seymour and I were arrested on the coach of a train bound for Havana, and were handcuffed and closely watched until our arrival in Havana.

"To the best of my knowledge (I had never been in Havana before) we were taken to a building near the arsenal in the center of the city and kept there for two days in chains.

"Finally a guard came to the room in which we were confined and blindfolding us and binding our arms so that we could not resist we were taken over the bay in a boat to a fortress. I have never found out yet whether we were taken to Cabanas or to Moro castle, such was the closeness of our confinement while there. In the cell in the fortress we remained for nineteen days and at noon on May 15th were taken out of the fortress and released. It was evident that no proof could be obtained against us and when we were turned loose our goods, which had been taken, were returned to us.

"Seymour and I remained in Havana, living first at one place and then at another, until July 1st, and on that day we first heard the news of the naval engagement at Manila and of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. We heard also at the time, from the same sources, that Cervera's fleet was locked up in the harbor of Santiago.

"With this news we started to the south through the country, intending to go to Cienfuegos, but reached no further point than a small place by the name of Esperanzas, where we were taken up again by Spanish troops and thrown in prison. This time we were carried by a guard to Santa Clara. In a dungeon in Santa Clara we were kept closely watched until September 15th, when at midnight we effected our escape from the place."

How They Escaped.

In reply to questions, Henry Mason told graphically of the escape from prison. He stated that he and Seymour had given the plan much attention. Filing the bars in two, the two Americans leaped out at night on the guard stationed at the place and disarmed them without much trouble.

"We took the two Mauser rifles belonging to the guard," said Mason, "and together struck out at random to find the insurgent lines. We traveled so for five nights on a stretch, resting during the day in clumps of bushes to avoid detection, and finally obtained information that led us shortly into the insurgent lines. Here we found that the war with the United States had practically come to an end.

"My companion, Seymour, had not been well during the long walk we found necessary, and, in fact his condition before leaving the United States was not such as to warrant him undertaking the task before us but he was all right at heart and kept up the pace as long as his strength lasted.

"While we were in the insurgent line Seymour developed malarial fever and in his weakened state the malady had an easy prey. After a short illness the man died and we gave him a rude burial there on a hillside in the province of Santa Clara.

"We lived during all this time in a deserted farmhouse in the vicinity and after the death of Seymour I made my way back to Havana.

"In Havana I remained until a week ago last Wednesday, when I took passage on the liner Mascot for the United States, arriving at Tampa only a day or two ago.

"That is all, I believe, that I can say about my experience in Cuba, except to add this: That I have the spot where Seymour is buried fixed in my mind, and after settling my few affairs in Washington I intend to see that Seymour's remains are brought back to this country and given a decent putting away."

Henry Mason squirmed under the pencil of the artist, who while he was telling his short story was taking a likeness of the man who risked so much to serve his country and suffered much.

Mason leaves for Washington at once and there will give an official account of what took place under his eye in Cuba and the part he played in the hundred-day drama in the tropics.

In speaking of the Cuban and in comparing him with the Spaniard Mason said:

"When I left the United States I had the best opinion of the Cuban and thought the Spaniard a coward. Now, having seen much of both, the opinion is just reversed. The Cubans altogether are poor specimens, while I believe that no braver people live than the Spaniards.

"One thing particularly I want you to say—a fact that I noticed while on the island and which made a great impression on me—I never saw a Spanish soldier druuk.

"I confess that the same thing cannot be said of our soldiers, and particularly of the volunteers."

TRIUMPH OF A GEORGIA SINGER

Marvelous Career of Madam Mary Duff, of West Point, Ga.

SHE IS IN THE CITY NOW

Will Remain Here To Recuperate from Her Long Studies.

THE MUSICAL COURIER TELLS OF HER DEBUT

She Surprised Europe by the Wonderful Range of Her Voice—Studied Under Manuel Garcia.

Madam Mary Duff, accompanied by her husband, Mr. Grant Duff, has just returned to her native state, after scoring an artistic triumph with her superb voice in the principal European cities. She is stopping in the city, where her mother, Mrs. Mary Cox, of West Point, has joined her. Madam Mary Duff will be well remembered here as Miss Mary Cox, of West Point, and about four years ago she married Mr. Grant Duff, Dr. Robins and Dr. Sasnett performing the ceremony. She was exceedingly anxious to complete the cultivation of her voice and her husband entered heartily into her wishes. The result was that immediately after the marriage they went to Europe, where Madam Mary Duff was the pupil of the best talent the continent afforded. It is useless to attempt to trace step by step the training of the magnificent voice which nature had already given a marvelous impetus. The rich material that master genius exults in was recognized instantly by Manuel Garcia, that grand old man of music, and he took an additional interest in the progress of the earnest, youthful and talented young woman from Georgia.

It is not necessary to reap recognition at the hearth-side to obtain a full hearing in the larger world. And so it is that Madam Mary Duff, her debut made before the critical musical world of capable and understanding Europe, is still not known thoroughly in her own state save as a young woman with a fine voice, pleasing individuality and ambition to use her talents in the highest degree possible.

In The Musical Courier's correspondence from Florence, dated November 5, 1898, appears an interesting account of the debut of Madam Mary Duff, who, by the way, will spend two months here recuperating after her long siege of close study. The reference to her debut could praise her no more than it does without laying the critic liable to the charge of fulsomeness. The criticism from The Courier follows:

"Florence, November 5, 1898, 5 Via Rondinelli.—The opening of the concert season has occurred this year with an event of much importance—the debut of a young American singer, Mme. Mary Duff, whose future would seem to merit the brightest auguries. This concert was held at the Sala Filarmonica on the afternoon of the 31st ult., the audience being for elegance and number most extraordinary, many of the prominent musicians and dilettanti being present. I include the programme:

"'Andante cantabile con variazioni, op. 18, No. 5, Beethoven—Quartetto Fiorentino.

"'Una voce poco fa, 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia,' Rossini—Madame Duff.

"'Nona sonata, op. 47, dedicata a Kreutzer, per violino e pianoforte, Beethoven—Rinaldo Franci e Alberto Cajani.

"'Che fara senza Euridice, Orfeo, Gluck—Madame Duff.

"'Airs Hongrois,' Ernst—Professor Rinaldo Franci.

"'Momento Musicale,' Schubert; 'Reverie,' Schumann; 'Serenata,' Moszkowski—Quartetto Fiorentino.

"'Al desio di chi t'adora, 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' Mozart—Madame Duff.

"'Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso,' Saint-Saens—Professor Rinaldo Franci.

"Madame Duff's ladylike and modest appearance won her a sympathetic demonstration immediately, so that in spite of a little nervous trepidation she was enabled to perform her task with security. Her first number, 'Una voce poco fa,' demonstrated the excellence of her training in the perfect facility of enunciation, the wonderful purity and spontaneity of the agility and coloratura work, and the complete freedom and lack of effort in breathing.

"She is the personification of the excellence of the old school in the matter of voice production and execution. Her voice is also an organ of exceptional qualities, being capable of an extension truly remarkable. It is warm and robust in timbre, sympathetic and pure, and developed with an equality of progression in the different registers truly admirable, denoting as a result intelligence and pliability of the subject and the master hand of Manuel Garcia, to whom is accorded the supreme authority as the greatest master since Nicola Porpora. She was equally successful in her other two numbers, 'Che faro senza Euridice,' from Gluck's 'Orfeo,' and 'Al desio di chi t'adora,' from 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' Mozart, receiving enthusiastic, instant recalls, and crowning her efforts with that magic and in this case merited term artistic success. Being so fresh from school, some very slight defects are noticeable, slight because they are but temporary and do not, therefore, affect the artistic worth. Having studied entirely in London her Italian, though commendable, is not beyond reprehension and the temperament of the language is not yet sufficiently marked. At present the beauty of her voice and the intelligence of her execution in voice production, phrasing, and the absolute facility with which she overcomes amazingly difficult feats of vocalization are the prominent points of her performance. With some experience, however, she will loose herself from the thrall of technical burdens and will expand in the warmer influences of interpretation; today we consider her as the debutant, tomorrow we have reason to believe that we may consider her as the artist worthy of her master's eulogies, flattering as they may seem.

"Madame Duff is an American lady barely out of her 'teens; in fact, she is from the state of Georgia, and is an excellent example of the type of our southern aristocracy. I think the advent of this new American singer will be received by all good Americans with pleasure and with auguries of further sucess.

"As evidence of the impression made in general by Madame Duff I quote from the three Florentine papers:

"'We will commence by saying that we were not deceived when it was announced to us that Madame Duff is one of the few contemporary representatives of the antique and severe classic school in the difficult art of singing. I consulted more than one during the concert; sufficient, however, will be the opinion of my friend Marchese de Mari, one of our most refined amateurs of music: "Madame Duff," he said to me, "has called to me some of the sensations which, alas! I had thought to have forgotten. She, in the cavatina from the 'Barbiere,' reminded me of la Tacchinardi-Persiani, who sang it precisely so.' Other inestimable gifts of Madame Duff are the perfect intonation, the phenomenal extension of a voice the base of which is contralto, but which arrives easily to the acutes of a soprano sfogata.—Fieramosca, November 3, 1898.'

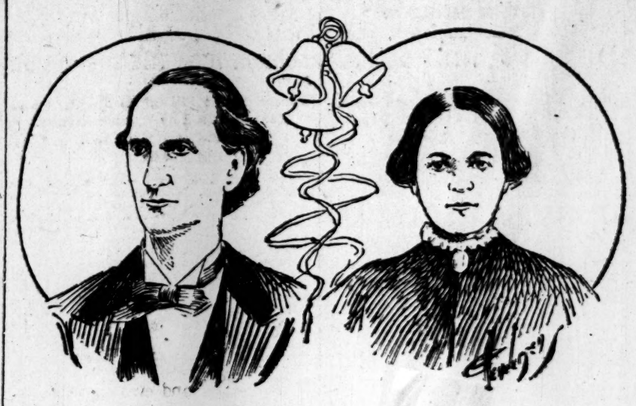
"'Madame Duff conquered everybody at her appearance with her beauty and grace. She sang for the first time in Italy and before a most intelligent audience. The trepidation of the debut did not harm the success of the sympathetic artist. She sang the cavatina from the "Barbiere di Siviglia," the air of "Orfeo," "Che faro senza Euridice," and "Al desio di chi t'adora," from the "Nozze di Figaro," Mozart, demonstrating herself to be a cultivated, most intelligent musician, and sang the various pieces with sentiment and original expression. After each number she was greatly applauded, recalled and was compelled to reappear to thank the audience.—La Nazione, November 4, 1898.'

"'Her appearance was the signal for prolonged applause. Her three numbers on the programme were "Una voce poco fa," "Che faro senza Euridice," "All desio di chi t'adora." All were applauded and there followed a general exchange of opinions in the audience, who, for the most part, admitted her real merit as an undoubtedly good singer of the classical school and possessing a voice of unusual range and power.—The Italian Gazette, November 3, 1898.'



MADAME MARY DUFF,
The Celebrated Singer and Pupil of Garcia, Who Is in Atlanta for a Short Rest After a Series of Triumphs in Europe.

THEY CELEBRATE FIFTY YEARS OF WEDLOCK



COLONEL AND MRS. PIKE HILL FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Two of Atlanta's most honored old people whose hearts have beat in mutual sympathy through the ups and downs of fifty years of married life will today celebrate the golden anniversary of their wedlock. They are Colonel and Mrs. Pike Hill, and they reside at 470 Whitehall street.

They will not celebrate the occasion with any formal ceremony or display, but quietly at their home they will receive the congratulations of warm personal friends and live over again in recollection the experiences, both sad and happy, which they have shared in common during the past fifty years.

Colonel Hill is now seventy-four years old. Some fifteen years ago he began to fail in health and since that time he has been extremely feeble in body, but he has never lost the courtliness of manner which characterized him when in the prime of life. Mrs. Hill is sixty-seven, but she appears much younger than she looks. Her hair is perfectly white, but her features still preserve the fresh beauty which they wore in former years. In personal appearance she bespeaks the old time southern matron who presided with such graceful hospitality over the affairs of her household before the war.

Colonel Hill was seen yesterday afternoon. "My wife and I have been married fifty years," said he, "but we can hardly realize it, so rapidly has time passed over our heads since we cast our lots together. We feel grateful that providence has spared us so long to comfort and console each other. We have passed through many severe trials and heavy afflictions, but our marital relations have always been of the most genial and happy character."

Colonel and Mrs. Hill were married at Hamilton, in Harris county, Georgia, on January 4, 1849. Mrs. Hill's maiden name was Miss Cordelia Cook. She was the daughter of Mr. Osborn Cook, one of the most successful planters and merchants in that section of the state. She was seventeen years old when the marriage ceremony was performed and Colonel Hill was twenty-four. "The wedding occurred at the bride's house," said Colonel Hill, "and the ceremony was performed by Judge E. Y. Hill. Judge Hill was not related to me, but he was one of my friends and when I told him that I was going to be married he insisted on performing the ceremony. Of course I readily agreed to this request under the circumstances. Almost every one in Hamilton attended the wedding and my wife and I were the recipients of many hearty congratulations from our friends. We left immediately for LaFayette, Ala., where my father, Mr. Wade Hill, of that place, gave us a reception. Here we spent the first year of our married life. Then we returned to Hamilton, where I embarked in the practice of law."

During the decade which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war between the states, Colonel Hill was one of the most potential factors in Georgia politics. He served his district in the state senate for four years in addition to filling other positions of public trust and honor. He was a member of the secession convention which met in 1861 and was a member of the committee which drafted the ordinance of secession. Subsequently he was sent as a commissioner to Arkansas to urge the people of that state to join with the confederacy. He remained in Arkansas for three months and eventually succeeded in the object of his visit. When the war came on he entered the Thirty-first Georgia regiment and was soon afterwards elected lieutenant colonel. At the close of the war he moved from Hamilton to Albany and immediately thereafter he was chosen to represent Dougherty county in the legislature.

In 1865 Colonel Hill moved to Atlanta, where he successfully practiced law until 1884. During that year he began to fail in health and found it necessary to withdraw from the activities of the profession. Moving to Dallas, Ga., he remained there until 1890, when he moved to East Point, Ga. There he remained until two months ago, when he returned to Atlanta for the purpose of spending his declining years where he achieved his greatest victories at the bar. Directly after the war Colonel Hill was active in restoring the state to civil rule and he was on the state democratic executive committee when Cobb and Toombs and Hill figured in the celebrated Bush Harbor speaking. He says that 10,000 people at least were present on that occasion and that eloquence was then at high water mark in Georgia. "There are many events in the past," said Colonel Hill, "over which I delight to linger and the older I get the more prone I am to dwell upon them. Of course the event in my life which stands out in bold relief above the others is the one which my wife and I will celebrate tomorrow on the golden anniversary of our wedlock. On account of my feeble condition we cannot meet our friends around the festal boards, but we send them our most cordial greetings not only for the present New Year, but for many years to come." The friends of this honored couple heartily reciprocate this sentiment and wish for them on this happy day, which is fragrant with the perfume of love's first honeymoon, unbounded joy throughout the remainder of their pilgrimage on earth.

Grim Grip's Deadly March.

Deals Death and Destruction to Many.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Terrorized by the Awful Scourge. All the Great Centers of Population Are Affected.

Not since the grip made its first appearance in this country nine years ago have there been so many thousands laid up with this terrible disease as there are now. In New York city alone more than 45,000 school children and 100,000 adults are absent from their usual haunts on account of grip. Teachers, clerks, business men, mechanics, laborers, street car drivers, police officers and even the doctors—all furnish victims by the hundreds. In every branch of activity and industry the depressing effects of the epidemic are apparent and in many instances business has been suspended.

The results of the grip in many cases are more serious than the disease itself. Pneumonia, bronchial troubles, diphtheria, rheumatism, heart failure, even paralysis and consumption follow an epidemic of grip and swell the death rate for months after the disease has died out.

No remedy yet discovered by the eminent scientists who have experimented for a cure of Grip, can show results equal to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It quickly overcomes the excessive nervous exhaustion, which is an ever present symptom of the disease; it invigorates the appetite and assists nature to throw off the deadly microbes from the system. In times of epidemic like the present it should be taken as a preventive of disease.

"The first night's sleep that I had in four months," writes Mr. Eli Woodard, of Plymouth, Ill., "came as the result of the first two doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine. The Grip had left me a physical wreck, weak, helpless and miserable. I could not eat, could not sleep, could not gain any strength and had nervous prostration of the worst kind. Our home physicians could not help me; in fact they gave my case up and every one believed I was going to die. A friend called my attention to Dr. Miles' Nervine and I sent for a bottle with the above effects. When I had taken two bottles I was feeling better than I had before in a year and was growing stronger every day. Although well along in life I am today as robust and healthy as the average man of forty.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nervine on a positive guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Be sure you get Dr. Miles' Nervine. Take nothing else. Write us about your troubles and ailments and we will give you the honest advice of a trained specialist absolutely free of charge. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO.,
Elkhart, Ind.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS ARE MADE AND BROKEN

Going on the basis that Atlanta has a population of 125,000, a careful student of human nature estimated that when the sun had set yesterday afternoon just 124,999 citizens had shattered New Year resolutions. This student of human nature among other studies of mankind has made a specialty of New Year resolutions, and he says that he knows more about them than any man alive and that he does not know any thing. His estimate of 124,999 is made on the fact that he himself did not make any resolutions, and, being a citizen of Atlanta, he reached the conclusion by deducting one from the total population of the city. The New Year coming in on Sunday when most people had nothing to do but sit around and think over mistakes they had made in the past year and consider the great things they are going to do during the present year, it was a great day to make good resolves. In fact the man who keeps posted on the New Year resolutions and has made a study of them all his life says that there were more resolutions made this year than ever before.

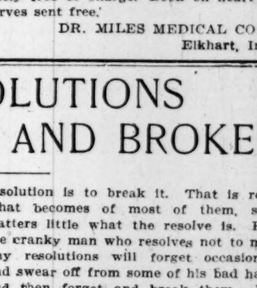
Sunday as a day for making resolutions has its disadvantages, as well as its advantages. The disadvantage comes in the fact that most persons feel better on Sunday than on week days and are apt to make resolutions more unthoughtedly than otherwise. It is easy enough to resolve not to drink on Sunday when the bars are all closed, but when Monday comes and they are all opened it is a different matter. When a man goes to church and hears a good sermon on "Peace," it is easy enough to resolve to live at peace with his mother-in-law, but when he comes Monday to dinner and finds that she has persuaded his wife to go off with her and make a visit it is a different thing.

But after all the best use of a New Year resolution is to break it. That is really what becomes of most of them, so it matters little what the resolve is. Even the cranky man who resolves not to make any resolutions will forget occasionally and swear off from some of his bad habits and then forget and break them. How pleasant it would be if some of the people and the institutions in the country would make a few resolutions and keep them. Just as a starter it would be a great thing if the next congress would resolve to put up a million dollar postoffice in Atlanta. It would save a lot of trouble if the railroads were to resolve to put up a million dollar depot in Atlanta and then keep the resolution.

It would save a lot of trouble if all the plumbers in Atlanta could keep a resolution not to take all a man had for fixing bursted water pipes. What a lot of extra exertion it would save if the elevator at the custom house would resolve to do a good year's work without getting out of fix every other day. What a lot of swearing it would save if the motormen would resolve to look down the cross streets occasionally and stick to it even for a little while.

But all joking aside, what a terrible thing it would be if everyone who made New Year resolutions really kept them. In the first place, if all the men who make resolutions not to drink should keep them, there would be thousands of barkeepers all over the country looking for jobs. If the tobacco fiends kept their resolutions a great, vast revenue to the government would cease. Policemen would lose their places if all the evildoers were to resolve to quit their evil ways. On this idea nearly every one would be without work except the preachers, and there would be no need for them.

Here's Your Chance!



On a center table—convenient and well lighted—we have placed all odd lots of Ladies' Shoes. There are sizes from 12½ in Misses to No. 7's in Ladies, but not a complete run of sizes in any one lot. Not a shoe on the table which did not formerly bring as much as $3.00—in fact, more of them sold at one time for $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00. Take your choice now for

. . . . $1.50 . . . .

But you must bring the cash. Your credit may be good for anything you want in our regular stock, but on these we insist upon getting the money. Another thing bear in mind. We will try them on for you if you choose, but once taken from the store they will not be taken back or exchanged. Even if they are odd lots and the styles are slightly off in some instances, there is not a pair on the table but what are worth double the money, and when we place such prices on them we want them to go and to stay.

36 WHITEHALL Carlton THE FOOTWEAR 36 WHITEHALL

MAYOR WOODWARD WAS BUSY.

The New Mayor Was Besieged with Callers During His First Day in Office.

The first day spent by Mayor Woodward at the city hall was a busy one, and the greater part of the time was taken up in receiving callers with congratulations for the new official.

In the morning the members of the new council as well as the members of the retiring body called to pay their respects. The officials of the city elected by the people came early to take the oath of office and arrange the bonds necessary to be given in each case.

One of the first callers yesterday morning was Mayor Collier, who was greeted cordially by Mayor Woodward, and for a short time the two remained in conversation relative to the condition of the different departments of the city government. Ex-Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock was also a caller during the morning hours.

Mayor Woodward was unwell for a part of the time during the afternoon, and considered it best to excuse himself from several of his callers.

After the arrangement of the bond for City Treasurer Peeples, the funds of the city were turned over to him by Retiring Treasurer Orme. It was announced that after the payment of the bonds of the city on deposit in New York the balance in cash to the credit of Atlanta will be $310,398.07.

FREE!



Weak Men Restored

Or No Expense for Treatment

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any portion of the body, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Auction

At 83 Peachtree.

MRS. CLARA E. BLUE.

Selling all the Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Fixtures to the highest bidder. Hours of sale 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7 p. m., commencing

Thursday, January 5.

COTTON WAS SOFTER

Due to Better Weather Reports and Withdrawal of Buying Orders.

LONG SIDE THE FAVORITE

All Slumps Are Taken Advantage of To Increase Long Lines—Wall Street Buying.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Liverpool—Easier; middling 3 3-32d.
New York—Steady; middling 6⅞c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5 3-16c.
Savannah—Quiet and easy; middling 5 1-16c.
Galveston—Holiday.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Augusta—Dull; middling 5¾c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5½c.
Houston—Easy; middling 5⅝c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5¾c.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 3.—The general market today has been quiet. Business in staple cottons, brown bleached and colored, was confined to moderate quantities, but strong in tone. Prints very strong. Ginghams firm. White goods firm. Woolens and worsteds quiet. Print cloths strong.

New York, January 3.—By Associated Press: The new year opened with the cotton market a very small one, but the session proved a fairly steady one. Cables were disappointing, spot cotton showing a lower range to opening prices here, the first call showing the market quiet with prices unchanged to 3 points lower. Trading was slack and subsequent variations unimportant, with a rather steadier feeling, however, especially in the forenoon. The early loss was recovered on covering following forecasts of wet weather for the cotton belt and small interior movement of cotton. Wall street buying was easily the feature of the small business done, but as a rule the volume of interest was small and disappointing. As general conditions had undergone but little change since the close of the market last week even the local traders were inclined to act with caution and to wait for something of a positive character to confirm or challenge the wisdom of their position on the market. The attitude was equally marked by both classes of traders, and at best the swing of the market was only a small matter of 5 points for the day, with the tone finally quite at net unchanged prices to 2 points lower.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	952	473	1500	900	21317	12482
Monday	853	668	1100	142	21070	13008
Tuesday	1845	410	100	280	22815	18168
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	3650	1551	2700	1292		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Open'g.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid.	Closing asked.
January	5 49	5 54	5 49	5 52	5 51	5 50-51
February	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 52	5 52	5 51-52
March	5 53	5 57	5 52	5 54	5 54	5 53-54
April	5 56	5 58	5 56	5 57	5 57	5 56-57
May	5 61	5 65	5 60	5 61	5 61	5 61-62
June	5 64	5 68	5 64	5 65	5 65	5 64-65
July	5 67	5 69	5 66	5 68	5 68	5 67-68
August	5 70	5 73	5 70	5 70	5 70	5 69-70
September	5 63	5 64	5 62	5 64	5 64	5 63-63
October	5 63	5 67	5 62	5 67	5 67	5 64-65
November						
December						

Closed quiet.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	61788	41417	29612	17378	1307056	1223488
Monday	42346	45764	32351	27702	1265945	1230680
Tuesday	53504	70407	82351	29004	1280517	1269625
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	157628	157588	710963	84584		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December		June	5 30
January	5 06	July	5 34
February	5 12	August	5 31
March	5 19	September	5 31
April	5 19	October	5 31
May	5 25	November	

Closed steady.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 3.—Clearing weather throughout the southernrtern belt caused the Liverpool market to ease off, closing 1 point lower than last Friday. Spot sales were 12,000 bales at unchanged prices. The disposition on the first call was to buy, and the public was among the best buyers. Later weather reports continued favorable and buying orders were withdrawn to a considerable extent, which had the effect of causing dullness and a little softer market followed, but after a decline of 2 points became lifeless and closed unchanged from opening prices. General sentiment seems to favor the long side, and all slumps are taken advantage of to increase long lines.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 3.—Liverpool refuses to be influenced by the strength of America and slowly declines under the weight of the stock they have accumulated during the past four months. Here the trade do not know whether to follow the "bales" as they appear on the blackboard or that sentiment which prevades the entire community that this is a year of prosperity. Therefore, they are doing nothing while the demand from Wall street is sufficient to absorb the offerings of arbitrage brokers who find the difference between here and Liverpool to be the smallest of the season. General buying is not evident, it being confined to one or two commission houses, while the remainder of the trade is doing nothing.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 3.—Cotton market opened at 2 points decline from previous close with Liverpool, showing 1 point decline in futures with spots unchanged at 3 3-32d; sales 12,000 bales. After opening the market advanced 4 to 5 points on small port receipts that showed only 45,000, against 79,286 for same day last year. The receipts fail to show up and the large estimates for the crop are being reduced. The bears who produced stagering receipts for the few weeks before the holidays, are very much disappointed.

Movement of Cotton for December.

New Orleans, La., January 3.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued today, covers the monthly movement to December 31st. Compared with last year, the month is ahead in round figures 128,000 bales, ahead of year before last 528,000 and ahead of 1894 by 132,000.

The total for December was 2,133,906, against 1,985,446 last year, 1,596,291 year before last and 1,992,345 for the same time in 1894.

The amount brought into sight for the four months from September 1st to December 31st, inclusive, shows an increase of 429,000 over last year, an increase of 1,327,000 over the year before last and an increase of 731,000 over 1894.

The movement from the 1st of September to December 31st shows receipts at all United States delivery ports 5,827,670, against 5,559,278 last year, 4,868,899 year before last and 5,327,405 the same time in 1894; net overland movement by rail across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers, 771,642, against 682,985 last year, 561,242 year before last and 757,228 the same time in 1894; southern mill takings, exclusive of quantity consumed at southern out ports, 501,087, against 494,301 last year, 440,301 year before last and 369,707 the same time in 1894, and interior stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season, 625,097, against 560,089 last year, 437,750 year before last and 540,273 the same time in 1894.

These make the total amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during the four months ending December 31st 7,725,496, against 7,296,533 last evar, 6,398,192 year before last and 6,994,673 the same time in 1894.

Northern spinners took during December 539,010 bales, against 392,883 last year and 255,133 year before last, increasing their total for the four months to 1,319,456, against 1,276,388 last year, and 1,006,988 the year before.

This makes their average weekly takings thus far for the season 69,968, against 73,224 last year and 57,778 the year before.

Foreign exports for the first four months have been 4,184,629 bales, showing an increase over last season of 416,683 and an increase over the same period year before last of 751,508. The gain in foreign exports during December compared with December last year has been 189,576 and compared with the same period year before last 284,604.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading interior markets at the close of December were 2,076,308, against 1,863,138 the same date last year and 1,846,556 the year before.

Including ports and interior towns left over from the previous season and the number of bales of the current crop brought into sight during the four months the, supply has been 7,993,062, against 7,413,027 last year and 6,736,741 the year before.

Up to this date last year 65.15 per cent of the cotton crop had been marketed, and for the same four months in 1896 the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 73.6 and for the same time in 1894 the percentage marketed was 70.65.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 3, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices easier; middling uplands 3 3-32; sales 12,000; American 11,100; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 74,000; American 63,800.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.
January	3 02-64	3 01½ Buyers
January-February	3 01-64	3 01½ Buyers
February-March	3 03-64	3 02½ Buyers
March-April	3 04-64	3 03½ Buyers
April-May	3 05-64	3 04½ Buyers
May-June	3 06-64	3 05½ Sellers
June-July	3 06-64	3 06½ Buyers
July-August	3 07-64	3 07½ Buyers
August-September		3 08 Buyers
September-October	3 08-64	3 08½ Sellers

□ Futures closed steady.

New York, January 3.—Cotton steady; sales 5,636 bales; middling uplands 6⅞; gulf 6¾; net receipts 60; gross 7,112; stock 95,229.

New Orleans, January 3.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,300; ordinary 3 13-16; good ordinary 4⅝; low middling 4⅞@ middling 5 13-16; good middling 5 13-16; middling fair 6 5-16; receipts 11,922; stock 215,914.

Galveston, January 3.—Cotton no market; receipts 15,596; stock 339,682.

Mobile, January 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; sales 600; receipts 1,030; stock 37,422.

Savannah, January 3.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 5 1-16; sales 1,320; receipts 7,365; stock 146,972.

Charleston, January 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; receipts 1,957; stock 31,126.

Wilmington, January 3.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝; receipts 85; stock 14,026.

Norfolk, January 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 338; receipts 1,969; stock 43,681.

Baltimore, January 3.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¾; receipts 3,979; stock 14,501.

Boston, January 3.—Cotton, nothing doing; receipts net 4,410; gross 7,502.

Philadelphia, January 3.—Cotton firm; middling 6¼; receipts 251; stock 3,736.

Memphis, January 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; receipts 1,974; stock 148,039.

Augusta, January 3.—Cotton dull; middling 5¾; sales 77; receipts 1,757; stock 52,726.

Houston, January 3.—Cotton easy; middling 5⅝; sales 646; receipts 18,195; stock 196,822; expected tomorrow 8,500, against 5,857 last year.

St. Louis, January 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales 350; receipts 6,953; shipments 6,861; stock 77,057.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 3, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 3.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.75; second patent, $4.15; straight, $3.70; extra fancy, $3.60; fancy, $3.40; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 38c; Texas rust proof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, 60c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 55c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 85c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, $26 per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.10@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.60 per bbl; $1.35 per bag.

New York, January 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat, spot weak; No. 2 red 79¾; options closed 1c lower; January 78¾; March 78¾; May 74¾. Corn, spot weak; No. 2 43⅝@43¾; options closed 1c lower; May 42. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 33½; options quiet.

St. Louis, January 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lo ner; No. 2 red cash 66; January 72 bid; May 74½; July 68¾. Corn dull an lower; No. 2 cash 36; January 36¾; May 35⅝@ 35⅞. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 cash 28; track 28¾; January 28¾; May 28.

Chicago, January 3.—Flour firm. Wheat, No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 65@68; No. 2 red 71¾. Corn, No. 2 36@36¼; No. 2 yellow 36½@36⅝. Oats, No. 2 27½; No. 2 white 29¼@30¾; No. 3 white 28⅜@29¾. Rye, No. 2 54½.

Cincinnati, January 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 70¾. Corn active and steady; No. 2 mixed 37¼. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 29¾.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 3.—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.80; Jersey, 11.30; less 2c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated 5.31. New Orleans white 5¼c; do yellow 5¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 35@40c; mixed 32½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.65, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 10½@ 11¼c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 5c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.70@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 3—Clear ribs boxed sides 5¾c; clear sides 5¾c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@ 12½c. Lard, best quality, 7¼c; second quality 6¾c; compound 4¾c.

St. Louis, January 3—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.25. Lard nominal; prime steam 5.35; choice 5.50. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.50; extra shorts 5.00; ribs 5.25; shorts 5.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.00; extra shorts 5.50; ribs 5.75, shorts 6.00.

Chicago, January 3 — Mess pork $10.15@10.25. Lard 5.55@5.65. Short rib sides, loose, 4.80@5.00; shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 5.10@5.15.

New York, January 3—Lard quiet; western steam 5.85@5.90; January 5.87; refined firm. Pork firm; family $10.25@11.00.

Cincinnati, January 3—Lard firm at $5.60. Bulk meats steady at 4.65. Bacon firmer at $5.75.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 3 — Turpentine firm at 44; sales none casks; receipts 1,079. Rosin firm; sales 172 bbls; receipts 8,514; A, B, C, D, E, $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.15; H $1.30; I $1.40; K $1.55; M $1.65; N $1.75; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.30.

Wilmington, January 3—Turpentine firm at 43¼ @42¾. Rosin firm at 97½@$1.02½. Crude turpentine firm at $1.30@2.30. Tar very firm at $1.10.

Charleston, January 3 — Turpentine firm at 41; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 3—Eggs 21@23c. Butter western creamery 30@32c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 15@16c; small, 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 70@75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, new crop, 35@45c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 90@90c per bushel; $2.75@3.00 per bbl. Cabbage 1½@2c per lb. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 4@5c; peaches 8@9c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 3.— Apples $4.75@5.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.50@3.75; fancy $4.00@4.50. Oranges $3.50@3.75; California $2.75@3.25. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 14@15c, owing to quality. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; 3-crown 50c@$1. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; 8@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys, 9@10c pound; dressed 13 to 15c; dressed chickens, hens, 11@12½c; fries, 13½@14c; ducks, 12 to 13c; quail, 9 to 10c each; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½; live, 25 to 40c each.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, January 3.—Coffee, options opened steady, 2 February 10@15 points lower in sympathy with weakness abroad under heavy receipts and light liquidation; after first hour speculation was tame and fluctuations narrow; short selling continued by steadiness in spot department and good warehouse hovement, increase in visable and large clearances intimidated longs; closed steady 5@10 points net lower; sales 19,250 bags, including January 5.40, February 5.50. Spot barely steady; No. 7 invoice 6¾, No. 7 jobbing 7¼, mild barely steady. Cordova 7¾@15.

Sugar, raw irregular, fair refining 3 7-16, centrifugal 96 test 4⅝; refined unsettled.

New Orleans January 3.—Sugar quiet, open kettle 2⅝@3 9-16, open kettle centrifugal 3⅝@4, centrifugal granulated 4 9-16@4⅝, whites 4½@4¾, yellows 4@4 5-16 seconds 2¾ @3⅜. Molasses steady; open kettle 20@32, centrifugal 6@19. Sirup dull at 20@23.

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If so, she must have indigestion. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure her in a short time. For sale everywhere.

BULLS TOOK PROFITS

Resulted in Declines in All Grain and Provision Markets.

LATE NEWS WAS BULLISH

Selling Movement Had Become General and the Professionals Hammered Market Vigorously.

Chicago, January 3.—The new year on 'change commenced with a lot of profit-taking by bulls. Declines in all the grain and provisions markets resulted. Wheat lost 1½c, corn ⅞@1c, oats ⅝@¾c and provisions 5@10c.

Wheat, at the opening and for a few moments following, showed comparative firmness, though not so much as had been expected from the strong curb markets prevailing since Friday. Opening unchanged at 71¾@71¾c a very moderate buying demand, most of which came from the outside, sufficed to advance the price to 72½c. That was the turning point. Liverpool was only ¼d higher. Northwest receipts for the holiday interval were 985 cars—small compared with 2,109 last week but large enough to attract attention. Chicago receipts were 188 cars, 10 of contract grades. Paris was reported 55 centimes lower. Argentine crop reports were favorable, although the advices were to the effect that the harvest would be late. There was nothing oppressively bearish in the news, but shortly after the opening it became evident that most of the heavy bull traders were convinced that a reaction was due and that the ruling prices justified profit-taking. There was also the selling of wheat by that class of speculators who invariably put out short lines after January 1st. Bull news was plentiful late in the session, but in the meantime the selling movement had become general, professional short sellers adding not a little to the weakness the market developed by pounding it vigorously. Before noon a very material decline had taken place. May declined to 71¼c, recovered to 71⅜@71⅝ under the usual covering by scalping shorts, then declined steadily to 70⅜c, reaching that price shortly after noon. The weakness that developed in corn was given a good deal of attention by wheat traders, and affected prices more or less. Expectations in regard to the visible decrease were realized, the final figures showing a decrease of 1,890,000 bushels. This rather steadied the market after the decline and resulted in a slight improvement in prices during the last half-hour's trading. Clearances from Atlantic ports for two days were 1,376,000 bushels. May rallied to 70⅝@70¾c and closed at that price.

Corn was active and weak. The feature was the closing out of a large line of long corn showing good profits and which, coming in on a market naturally a little wobbly, caused a sharp break in prices. Cables were weak and lower, and receipts were large at 965 cars, with tomorrow's estimate still heavier. Export sales and cash demand here were both small. May ranged from 37 to 38¼@38¼c and closed ⅜@1c lower at 38¼@38¼c.

The market for oats reflected corn in every particular. There was heavy liquidation by the same parties who were selling corn and the market was weak from the start. Receipts were also a depressing factor, amounting to 416 cars. There was an improvement in tone late in the session, part of the decline being recovered. May ranged from 27¼@27¼ to 28¼c and closed 5⅝@¾c lower at 27¾c.

Provisions, until late in the day, showed a good deal of firmness. There was a very good outside demand for pork and lard, and those products especially showed strength. Selling by packers, however, was heavy and longs realized on some large lines. The market finally broke in sympathy with wheat and corn, but toward the close support again developed and part of the decline was recovered. At the close May pork was about 10c lower at $10.47½. May lard 5c lower at $5.85 and May ribs 7½c lower at $5.15.

Estimated receipts for Wednesday: Wheat 210 cars; corn 1,075 cars; oats 375; hogs 40,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	....	67⅜	67¼	67¼
May	71⅞	72¼	70⅜	70⅜
July	70	70¼	68½	68¾
Corn—				
January	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
May	38¼	38¼	37	37¼
July	38½	38½	37⅜	37⅜
Oats—				
May	28½	28¼	27¼	27½
July	26¾	26¾	25⅝	25⅞
Mess pork—				
January	10.35	10.35	10.15	10.15
May	10.60	10.72½	10.45	10.47½
Lard—				
January	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60
May	5.90	5.95	5.82½	5.85
Short ribs—				
January	5.00	5.00	4.85	4.81½
May	5.25	5.25	5.12½	5.15

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	32,000	44,000
Wheat, bushels	132,000	22,000
Corn, bushels	434,000	210,000
Oats, bushels	299,000	317,000
Rye, bushels	33,000	15,000
Barley, bushels	35,000	7,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, January 3.—Liverpool cables opened at an advance of ¼d with continental markets active. Our market opened on a parity with Saturday's closing prices, and the disposition was to buy during the first half hour's trading, but the volume of wheat offered from the northwest puzzled the Chicago bulls and purchases were made with more conservatism and caution. Upon the announcement of the visible, which only showed a decrease of 1,890,000 bushels, against an expected 3,000,000 decrease, there was a disposition to realize, and prices steadily declined upon this selling until a cent and a half loss was recorded. At these prices considerable support was given, and around the closing the market hardened Car receipts were extremely liberal, which also had a depressing tendency. We believe on any further decline wheat should be bought.

There seems to be a general disposition by both the Chicago crowd and exporters to decrease their holdings in corn, and the tendency throughout the day was adverse to this cereal, which finally resulted in a cent decline. Conservative people are still advising the purchase of corn, but for the moment at least it looks as if the crowd had more than they can take care of.

Puts—May wheat 69¼. Calls 71¾.
Puts—May corn 36⅞, 37, 36⅞. Calls 37⅝.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, January 3.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat for the week ending Saturday, December 31, 1898, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows:

Wheat, 26,893,000 bushels: decrease 1,890,000.
Corn 19,126,000; increase 426,000
Oats, 5,829,000; decrease 118,000.
Rye, 1,296,000; decrease 15,000.
Barley, 3,962; decrease 132,000.

Receipts and Stock in Liverpool.

Liverpool, January 3.—Receipts of wheat during the past three days, 151,000 centals, including 15,000 American.

Receipts of American corn during the past three days 40,800 centals. Weather unsettled.

Following are the stocks of breadstuffs in Liverpool: Flour, 84,000 sacks; wheat, 677,000 centals; corn, 479000 centals.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, January 3.—Cattle, receipts too heavy for demand and in some instances prices 10c lower. Good fancy cattle ranged all the way from $5@5.95, commoner grades $3.90@4.95, feeding cattle $3.20@4.50, bulls, cows and heifers covered a wide range of prices, choice heifers $4.15@4.75, bulls $2.50@ 4.15, cows $1.75@4.10, vales $3@6.85.

Hogs in fairly active demand at 5@10c decline. Heavies $3.50@3.82½, medium weights $3.50@3.77½, light weights $3.50@ 3.72½, pigs $2.90@3.50.

Sheep and lambs fairly active at steady to slightly higher prices. Sheep, poorest, $2.50@3, choice to extra $4@4.25, westerns $3@4.20, yearlings $4@4.55, lambs $4@5.35 for common to prime flocks, $4.50@5.25 for westerns.

Receipts: Cattle, 3,000 head; hogs, 30,000 head; sheep 13,000 head.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, January 2.—Wheat, spot steady.

Corn, spot quiet; American mixed 3s 11½d. Corn, futures steady; January, old, 3s 11¼d; March 3s 10½d; May 3s 10⅝d.

Wheat, futures closed quiet; March 5s 11⅜d; May 5s 9½d.

CLOSED NEAR BEST

Left Off Strong with Fractional Gain in Most Shares.

LONDON TOOK THE SHORT SIDE

Partly on the Philippine Incident and Renewed Talk of Trouble Between France and England.

New York, January 3.—The market was irregular today, but left off strong with fractional gains in most shares and larger advance in other stocks where interest largely centered. Initial prices were generally higher, but subsequently the course of speculation was somewhat reactionary and London sold some 30,000 shares partly on the Philippines incident and renewed talk of trouble between France and England. Profit-taking sales caused some of the railways to recede from the early best figures, New York Central being especially weak, although it subsequently recovered most of its loss. American Steel and Wire shares, after opening at improvements, were raided and the common declined 5 points, while the preferred lost 16 and then rallied 3½ and 15 points respectively. In the afternoon rise there was an increase in the volume of trading. The favorable November statement of Louisville started an upward movement in that stock of ¾, and a better tone supported the rest of the list, Reading, Federal Steel, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Western Union and Kansas and Texas preferred also displayed strength. The improvement in the anthracite trade because of the cold weather was assigned as a reason for the rise in these stocks, although the advance in the price of coal is predicted for the beginning of the year, failed to materialize. The east-bound shipments and the rumored restoration of trunk line rates were supporting factors in the stocks concerned. Money displayed a somewhat hardening tendency, the range being from 3 to 4 per cent, closing loans at the lower figures. This advance in money was without appreciable effect on stocks, which closed at about the best in many cases. American Sugar refining was hammered from time to time on the unsettled conditions of the trade, and lost 2 per cent.

Railway bond prices forged upward on heavy purchases. Total sales $6,161,000.

United States 3s declined ½, and the old 4s coupon advanced ⅛ in the bid price.

Total stocks today 735,400 shares, including 3,846 Atchison; 14,320 do preferred; 4,000 Chesapeake and Ohio; 12,250 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; 3,178 Illinois Central; 16,350 Louisville and Nashville; 35,300 Reading preferred; 5,450 Missouri Pacific; 15,620 Reading; 13,800 Rock Island; 18,620 St. Paul; 24,650 Union Pacific preferred; 10,720 Steel; 30,825 do preferred; 27,595 Sugar; 9,400 Tennessee Coal and Iron; 17,220 Western Union.

Money on call firm at 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3; prime mercantile paper 3@3¾ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼@4.84½ for demand and at $4.81¾@4.82 for 60 days; posted rates $4.82½@4.85½; commercial bills $4.81.

Silver certificates 59½@60½c.
Bar silver 59c.
Mexican dollars 46⅝c.
Government bonds irregular.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds firm.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	19	New Jersey Central	98
do. preferred	51¾	New York Central	122¾
Baltimore and Ohio	65	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14½
Canada Pacific	85	do. 1st preferred	77
Canada Southern	54½	do. 2d preferred	35
Central Pacific	42⅜	Norfolk & Western	18¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅞	North American Co.	7
Chicago & Alton	170	Northern Pacific	23⅜
C., B. & Q	125¼	do. preferred	77¾
Chic. & E. Illinois	61	Ontario & Western	18¾
do. preferred	112½	Oregon R. & Nav.	50
Chic. Great Western	16	Oregon Short Line	42½
Chic., Ind. & L.	8	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	83½
do. preferred	32	do. 2d preferred	64
Chic. & N.W.	141¾	Pittsburg	172
do. preferred	185	Reading	23¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	42½	do. 1st preferred	52¾
do. preferred	88	Rio Grande & W.	25
Del. & Hudson	103¾	do. preferred	65
Del., Lac. & W'n	150	Rock Island	114
Del. & Rio Grande	20⅜	St. Louis & Santa Fe	8¾
do. preferred	70⅝	do. 1st preferred	67
Erie	14⅜	do. 2d preferred	33⅛
do. preferred	38⅝	St. L. & S. W.	7¼
Ft. Wayne	175	do. preferred	17
Great North'n pref.	144¾	St. Paul	120¼
Hocking Valley	7½	do. preferred	166
Illinois Central	114¾	St. P. & Omaha	92¾
Lake Erie & W'n	21	do. preferred	168
do. preferred	74¼	St. P., M. & M.	180
Lake Shore	196½	Southern Pacific	24¼
Louisville & Nash.	64⅝	Southern Railway	10⅜
Manhattan L.	97⅜	do. preferred	41⅜
Metro. Street Ry	191¼	Texas & Pacific	19
Michigan Central	111	Union Pacific	43¼
Minn. & St. Louis	36¼	do. preferred	73⅜
do. preferred	96¼	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	12
Missouri Pacific	43⅛	Wabash	7¾
Mobile & Ohio	37⅜	do. preferred	22¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅜	Wheeling & L. E.	5¼
do. preferred	39¼	do. preferred	27⅛

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	108	United States	52
American	143	Wells Fargo	127

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	35½	do. preferred	114
do. preferred	89	National Lin. Oil	8½
American Spirits	14¾	Pacific Mail	45
do. preferred	39¼	People's Gas	110
American Tobacco	143⅜	Pullman Palace	163
do. preferred	130	Silver Certificates	59½
Consolidated Gas	190	Stand. Rope & Twine	8¾
Com. Cable Co.	175	Sugar	124
Col. F. & Iron	32¾	do. preferred	111¾
do. preferred	85	T. C. & Iron	37½
General Electric	95	U. S. Leather	7½
Haw. Com. Co.	57¼	do. preferred	72¾
Illinois Steel	104	U. S. Rubber	43¾
International Paper	63⅜	do. preferred	111
do. preferred	93½	Western Union	94½
La Clede Gas	82½	Federal Steel	43¾
Lead	38¼	do. preferred	84¼

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107⅝	N. Y. Central 1sts	117½
U. S. new 4s reg	129	N. J. Cent. 5s	116
do. coupon	129	N. Carolina 6s	125
U. S. 4s	111¾	do 4s	104
do. coupon	112½	Northern Pac. 1sts	117¾
do 2ds	99¼	do 3s	69¾
U. S. 5s reg	112⅜	do 4s	101¾
do 5s coupon	112⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	106
District 3 65s	118	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	128¾
Ala., Class A	108	Northwest consols	145
Ala., Class B	108	do deb. 5s	119
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	113
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	100¾
Atchison 4s	100	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	130
do. adj. 4s	79¾	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	111¾
Canada So. 2nds	110¾	Pacific 6s of '95	100
Chicago Terminals	95¾	Reading 4s	87
C. & O. 5s	117¾	Rio G. W. 1sts	93
C., B. & Q. 4½s	104⅝	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	105
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	123
D. & R. G. 4s	102⅜	St. Paul consols 7s	162
East Tenn. 1sts	107	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	122¼
Erie Gen. 4s	75¾	do 5s	121
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	86	Southern Ry. 5s	103⅜
Gen. Electric 5s	108	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	84½
G. H. & S. A. 6s	107	Tenn. new set 3s	98
do. 2ds	103	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	109¾
H. & T. Cent. 5s	112	do reg. 2nds	48¾
do. con. 6s	112	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	87¾
Iowa Cent. 1sts	107	Wabash 1st 5s	113
La. new consol 4s	99¾	do 2ds	94½
L. & N. unified 4s	98	West Shore 4s	113¼
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia centuries	83
M. K. T. 2ds	68	do deferred	7¾
do. 4s	91¾	Wisconsin Cent. t.r.	62

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, January 3.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here had a buoyant opening today, checked by an authentic rumor of the recall of Sir Edmund J. Monson from Paris. There was a little recovery later.

Americans moved similarly, the weakness in them being accentuated by reports of the Philippine trouble and the expectation of a disappointing Louisville and Nashville dividend. New York merely absorbed at the lower level. There was a slight improvement on the street.

Money was easy this morning and harder later on repayments to the bank reducing supplies.

There are rumors here that New York is about to take gold. Of today's arrival of half a million from the cape it is understood that the bulk was taken for New York at 77s 11¾d @ 77s 11¾d.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 3.—The stock market opened strong with prices showing a good gain from Friday's closing prices. American Steel and Wire proved very active, opening at 1.20, selling down to 1.05, and reacting to 1.15. The entire list ruled steady, and on every side the talk was higher prices for the new year. The Grangers proved very strong, St. Paul marking new high record. Air Brake was one of the leaders in today's advance. The friends of this stock claim that it will sell at 1.50. Judging from the confidence exp

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

There will be a very important meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Woman's Club.

CRITTENTON HOME.

The yearly meeting of the board of managers of the Florence Crittenton Home will be held this morning at the Woman's Club at 10 o'clock. A large attendance is requested, as an election of officers will occur.

W. C. T. U. AND THE Y. W. C. T. U

The Atlanta South Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a meeting in Good Templars' hall, 72½ North Broad street, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and the Atlanta South Side Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its meeting in the hall of the Central mission on North Broad street at the same hour. A full attendance is desired.

THE REVIEWERS.

The Reviewers will meet at the residence of Miss Virginia Hardin Thursday, January 5th, at 3 p. m.

ELOISE C. PITTMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS

The monthly meeting of the members of the Home for the Friendless will occur tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association instead of at the home. A large attendance is urged.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE PARTY

Among the delightful Christmas house parties attended by Atlanta people was the one given by the Misses Nowell, of Monroe, Ga., at which Miss Belle Scott and Miss Emma Markham were guests. One of the most enjoyable entertainments given in their honor was a masquerade ball, which took place on Friday night. The cotillon was led, first half, by Miss Callye Nowell and Mr. Roy Nunnally, of Monroe; second half by Miss Stapler, from Tennessee, and Mr. Jack Arnold. Those present were: Miss Simmons and the Misses Dunlap, from Gainesville; Misses Markham and Scott, Atlanta; Misses Goss and Stapler, of Tennessee; Miss Cook, from Covington; Misses Nowell, Turner, Ray, Walker, Michael and others of Monroe; Messrs. Petret, Holland, Foster, Stovall, of Madison; Shannon, of Elberton; Allen, of Buford; Latimer and Mortimer, of Athens; Arnold, Nunnally, Lunceford, Walker, of Monroe.

DAVIS-CARY.

On December 31st a very pretty home wedding was solemnized by Rev. A. C. Ward, when Mr. John Frank Davis was married to Miss Irma Josie Cary at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cary, on Nelson street. Besides the family and a few intimate friends Mr. and Mrs. Reifsnider, of Chicago, were present to witness the ceremony.

The bride, who is a charming and attractive young woman, wore a becoming gown of organdie over white satin and carried white roses. Mr. Davis was formerly a resident of Raleigh, N. C., but he now lives in Atlanta and holds a responsible position with the Foote & Davies Company.

After the wedding ceremony a sumptuous luncheon was served in the beautifully decorated dining room.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are at home to their friends at 75 Nelson street.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Miss Anne Donnelly left yesterday for Savannah, where she will visit friends and relatives.

***

Mrs. Laura White has returned from a visit to Mrs. Kingsberry in Florida.

***

Mrs. B. Pope has returned from Newnan.

***

Dr. Hicks has returned from Indiana.

***

The next meeting of the L. L. M. Club will be held Saturday, the 14th, at the home of Miss Carrie Howell.

***

The many friends of Mr. C. C. Thorn will be delighted at the announcement that he is on the road to rapid recovery after a serious illness of three weeks from pneumonia.

***

Miss Mattie Gaar is visiting relatives and friends in Nashville, Tenn.

***

Mrs. A. B. Parkey has returned from a visit to Tennessee, where she has been visiting her sisters.

***

Mrs. Sallie A. Collinsworth and family, of Grantville, Ga., have moved to the city and will reside at 335 Courtland street.

***

The card party given yesterday morning by Miss Nannie Nicholson complimentary to Miss Evelyn Long was a most enjoyable affair, at which there were about thirty young ladies present. Miss Gussie Thompson won the first prize, a cut glass cologne bottle, and Miss Laurie Harrison drew the consolation prize, a bisque figure.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Myrkle-Harder Company pleased a good-sized audience last night at the Columbia with the four-act comedy drama, "The Hermit's Legacy." Miss Myrkle and Will Harder are fast becoming strong favorites here and their specialties received hearty applause. Francis Bryant also scored a hit in his original songs and sayings.

The same bill will be repeated at the matinee this afternoon. Tonight the roaring farce, "My Uncle from India," will be the bill.

"The Buckeye Tavern" is announced for Thursday night.

As usual, $25 will be given away Saturday night.

The announcement of Mr. G. L. Norrman's lecture at the Grand Thursday night on "Architecture as Illustrative of Religious Belief, and as a Means of Tracing Civilization," has attracted the attention of the public, and there is a general desire to hear him.

The majority of the people of this country are descended from the Norsemen, and they should feel a deep interest in the mythology, religion, art and principles of their remote ancestors. In his lecture Mr. Norrman will endeavor to show that the ideas and beliefs of the Norsemen very largely dominate the social, moral and religious side of our existence, and he contends that it would greatly benefit us to revive the dormant sentiments of our inheritance. He maintains that we can trace the origin and fundamental principles of Christianity in the art and religion of our forefathers, rather than in the religion of the Jews and the arts of the Romans.

In order to support and illustrate his position, Mr. Norrman will review and discuss in an entertaining and instructive manner the monuments, structures and general architecture of various ages and countries, and he will bring to light many curious facts which will overthrow some historical statements, and lead to the investigation of others.

The lecturer deals incidentally with the civilization, religion and art of Romans and Greeks, Jews and Gentiles, Norsemen and Egyptians and the Aesar religion. It is not too much to say that Mr. Norrman has condensed into his discourse the learning of hundreds of volumes, and his lecture will be one of the treats of the season.

The romantic play, "The Prisoner of Zenda," will be presented at the Grand on Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee by a first-class company, sent here by Mr. Daniel Frohman, manager of the New York Lyceum theater.

The play has proved to be one of the greatest successes which New York has seen during the last decade. It was first given at Mr. Frohman's theater, with E. H. Sothern in the title role, and when sent upon the road Mr. Sothern was followed by Howard Gould, who has played it ever since and will play it here.

"The Prisoner of Zenda" has been seen on the stage and read in novel form too widely to require an extended exposition of its plot and story. The dramatizatibn was made for Mr. Frohman by E. E. Rose, and the adapter has surmounted the difficulties of his task in a wonderfully clever manner.

A carload of special scenery is carried and a fine company is promised in the interpretation. Mr. Howard Gould will head the list and will be assisted by Messrs. R. F. McClannin, Vaughn Glaser, Albert Perry, Holden Chandler, Duncan Harris, Robert Conners, the Misses Margaret Fuller, Nellie Strickland, Amy Ricard and others.

Atlanta's theatergoers are manifesting much interest in the opening of the Lyceum next Monday night. Manager Sharp's stock company, direct from New York, is said to be one of the strongest organizations of its kind ever brought south, and it is safe to say that the high-class dramas to be put on will be of the very first order. "Alabama," the beautiful scenic southern play of Augustus Thomas, will be the opening attraction. There will be special scenic effects. The box office, which will be located in the store of Phillips & Crew, on Peachtree street, will open tomorrow, when seats will be placed on sale for the opening night. The prices will be 10, 25 and 50 cents, and there will doubtless be a crowded house on the opening night. Manager Sharp promises one of the best line of productions ever seen at his popular theater.

Mr. James O'Neill believes that he has this year surrounded himself with the best company he has had for some time. The leading lady is Miss Minnie Radcliffe, favorably known from her work with Joseph Jefferson, Sol Smith Russell, and two or three stock companies in the larger eastern cities. Edmund L. Breese, the leading man, won his spurs with Mlle. Rhea, and Frederick Hartley, the leading juvenile, last year played the same line of parts with Margaret Mather. Other well-known members are Kate Fletcher, Louise Collins, Elizabeth Baker, T. G. Lingham, W. J. Dixon, Mark Ellsworth, Aubrey Beattie, J. C. Gilbert, Joseph Hawk and Hugh Cameron.

....Jacobs' Pharmacy....

Grippe In Its Incipience

Yields at once to Jacobs' Dovers-Quinine Capsules. Often severe attacks are prevented by the use of this remedy. In this grippy weather you are not safe without a box in your pocket. 1 dozen Capsules.....15c

"Throat Raw From Coughing."

We often hear this remark and as often as we hear it we advise the use of Dr. Palmer's Tolu and Honey Cough Mixture which we find gives immediate relief, soothes and heals the inflamed condition of the throat and lungs.....15c and 35c

Winds Play Havoc With the Skin.

Attar Rose Cold Cream is well spoken of by many ladies who used it last season. Keeps the face and hands soft and cures roughness and chapping.....10c
Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream.....40c and 75c
Espy's Fragrant Cream.....18c
Holmes' Fragrant Frostella.....20c
Jacobs' Glycerine Jelly and White Roses.....18c
Packer's Charm.....18c
Woodbury's Facial Cream.....18c
Rose Glycerine Lotion.....10c
Carbolated Glycerine Lotion.....10c
Glycerine and Benzoin Lotion.....10c

If You Take Cold Easy

Wear a Chest Protector, red felt front and back flaps.....50c
Ladies' and Men's Chamois Jackets, lined with flannel, $2 & $2.50

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

Two Stores { 6 and 8 Marietta Street. 23 Whitehall Street.

CAMP SLATED FOR HEAD OF STOCKADE

Office of Superintendent Has Been Unofficially Tendered to M. P. Camp.

CAPTAIN VINING WILL QUIT

Commissioner Wylie Says He Has Notified Mr. Camp of Appointment.

THE REPORT CREATES SOME SURPRISE

The Late Councilman Stated Last Night He Had Not Decided What Course To Pursue.

The announcement is made that a change will soon take place in the management of the city stockade, and that Captain Dave M. Vining, who for the past eight years has occupied the position of superintendent of the stockade, is to be succeeded by Mr. Milton P. Camp.

The news of the change was received with surprise in the city, and was one of the topics of conversation among those who visited the city hall yesterday. Captain Dave Wylie, commissioner of public works, would say nothing at first in regard to the rumored change, but stated later that he had tendered the position of superintendent of the city stockade to Mr. Camp in an unofficial way, and that Mr. Camp was considering the offer.

It is understood that Captain Vining has been notified by the commissioner of public works that Mr. Camp has been tendered the place, and that a thorough understanding exists between Captain Wylie and Captain Vining on the subject.

Mr. Milton Camp, who is the retiring city councilman from the first ward, and lately connected with the firm of Camp Brothers & Co., was seen at his home last evening, but would say nothing in regard to the appointment. He stated that he had, in fact, received no official notice that he would be tendered the place, and until that was done could say nothing for publication.

He stated that he was considering the appointment ,however, together with other business propositions, and had by no means accepted the position of superintendent of the stockade.

During the past few years the work of the office of superintendent of the stockade has increased considerably, and with the new additions to the buildings there, the duties of the superintendent have increased accordingly. The work of Captain Vining as superintendent has always been of the most satisfactory kind to the city officials, and the only cause that could be attributed to his retirement at this time is that he desires to take up some other line of work.

The rumor that Mr. Milton Camp was to succeed Captain Vining leaked out at the city hall yesterday, but has been known by the friends of the two gentlemen for some days.

It is not known what business Captain Vining will enter at the conclusion of his present work.

IMPORTANT FOR THE SOUTH.

The Young Men of the South to Receive Thorough Training.

The old style college no longer prepares young men for immediate employment. The world demands young men who can work, and who are specialists. The records of the graduates of the School of Technology in Atlanta are golden testimonials for that institution. Though called a school, its courses compare favorably with the highest offered in our large universities. A few years ago this school enrolled about 100 students. This year its rolls will show between 300 and 400 matriculates. Our people are waking to the importance of teaching their sons to be practical men, who command good pay. The school offers a new course in cotton manufacturing, textiles, and this department alone has an equipment of nearly $40,000.

For particulars address Lyman Hall, president, Atlanta, Ga.

Dormitories under regulations. Physical training, gymnasium and baths. Dormitory board, $8 per month; board in private families, about $15.

HOME FOR POOR WORKING MEN

Salvation Army Will Establish One in Atlanta.

THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEGUN

Will Be on Order of a Hotel with Cheap Rates—Outline of the Plan.

Adjutant J. W. Price, of the Salvation Army corps of Atlanta, has issued an appeal to the people of the city to assist in starting and furnishing a working men's home. The home will be conducted like a hotel, and a building on Marietta street has already been leased by the Salvation Army for a term of two years for that purpose.

Those who have the matter in hand state that the success of the home is almost assured, but that there are many things needed for the furnishing of the house that might be donated by charitably inclined people of the city.

The object of the home is to provide poor men with shelter and food at a price within the means of the majority. Beds for the night will be furnished for a dime. Breakfast may be had for 5 cents; dinner for 10 cents, and supper for 5 cents. Any man in absolute want will be given a chance to earn his bed and food.

A smoking room will be one of the novelties of the home, and a special feature of the plan is a fine bath. Both the bath and privileges of the smoking room are included in the price for a bed. The promotors of the plan have already received substantial encouragement, but they say that furnishings for the home are needed.

"Of course we are in need of funds to get the home established," said Adjutant Price, "and after it is in good working order we hope to make it self supporting. The furnishings most needed are sheets, pillow cases, blankets and pillows for the beds and chairs for all the rooms. We will need a cooking range and cooking utensils. Several tables could be used to good advantage, and there are a number of smaller articles that we will, of course, need to run the home.

"I believe there are many people in the city who are in sympathy with our movement and would be willing to donate a number of articles that we need. These donations need not be new, and any and everything sent us will be most thankfully received."

It is expected that the home will be in running order before long, and it is thought that the plan will be as successful as other such homes that have been established in many of the large cities all over the country.



THE GRAND

Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7. Matinee Saturday.

Daniel Frohman's Special Company,

Presenting the Great Romantic Drama by Anthony Hope (author of "Rupert of Hentzau," etc.,) entitled:

"The Prisoner of Zenda"

With Howard Gould in His Original Role.
A Carload of Special Scenery.
Magnificent Costumes.

Sale opens Wednesday at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

Mr. C. L. Norrman

Will Lecture at the Grand Opera House

Thursday Night, January 5th.

Subject, "ARCHITECTURE AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF."

Mr. Norrman treats this subject in a most original manner. From much travel and long study in the various countries of Europe and Asia, he is prepared to talk very interestingly about his subject.

Box office opens Tuesday morning. Tickets 50 cents.

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ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees Today and Saturday.
Emma Myrkle-Will Harder
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MYRKLE-HARDER CO.
MATINEE TODAY,
"The Hermit's Legacy."
TONIGHT.
"My Uncle From India."
PRICES—10c, 20c and 30c.
Sale now open at Miller's.

HATTIE CUSTUS HALL vs. Robert L. Hall—No. 5736, Spring Term, 1898, Fulton Superior Court. To Robert L. Hall. Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 15th day of February, 1898, Hattie Custus Hall filed a suit against you for divorce returnable to the spring term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 3d day of January, 1899. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
jan 4, 18 feb 4, 18, mch 4

TWO SERVICES HELD DAILY.

Week of Prayer Begun Monday Afternoon Continues—Programme Announced for Today.

The week of prayer begun on Monday afternoon was continued yesterday, two services in different parts of the city being held. Both sessions were largely attended, and it is expected that before the end of the week the meeting places will be crowded.

Two sessions are being held daily, with special sermons. The afternoon sessions are held at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, and the evening services are conducted at Trinity church.

The prayer for today is as follows:

That all people may duly prize civil and religious freedom, and deserve to be thus free; may faithfully obey just laws and reverence righteous authority; may cherish the brotherhood which embraces all classes and conditions of men; and may hail Christ as their peaceful Prince; that rulers may rule in the love of God and man; may seek honorable peace and international good will, and may, in all public affairs, apply the Christian principles which guide individual conduct. John, viii, 32; Proverbs, xiv, 34; Acts, xvii, 26; Isaiah, ii, 4.

The speakers at the Young Men's Christian Association hall will be, Rev. T. H. Rice, of the Central Presbyterian, and Rev. B. F. Fraser, of the Walker street Methodist. At Trinity the speakers will be Rev. C. P. Williamson, of the First Christian, and Rev. Alex Bealer, of the Fifth Baptist.

A Christmas Gift

For Housekeepers—Dixie Cook Book, containing over 1,250 pages of tested recipes and hints on good housekeeping; $2.75 postpaid. John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

To Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico and the West Indies.

For rates, routes, maps, detailed information and descriptive matter of Florida, Cuba and Porto Rico, address F. J. Robinson, traveling passenger agent, Central of Georgia Railway, No. 15 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. 1-4-1m-e-o-d

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We've just finished invoicing and find

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which belonged to Suits worth from $12.50 to $22.50. We have divided them into two lots and offer them, to close out, as follows:

LOT 1 AT $2.90.
This lot consists of Pants worth $4, $4.50 and $5.

LOT 2 AT $3.90.
This lot contains our finest Suit Pants, worth $5.50, $6, $6.50 and $7.00.

Start the New Year with one of these bargains.

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SEASON COMMENCING MONDAY JANUARY 9TH.
—THE—
Lyceum Stock Co.
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Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the beautiful southern drama by Augustus Thomas entitled

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202½ acres, 6 miles out, in this county, 100 acres cleared, 40 acres of fine bottom in cultivation, 2 tenant houses, price $20 per acre. 110 acres ¼ mile from W. and A. R. R. and on public road, 10 miles of this city, 15 acres of fine bottom, good 4-room house, barn and other outbuildings, price $1,500. Terms, $500 cash, balance $200 per year till paid. This is a bargain. See T. H. Sappington, 8 E. Wall.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

12-room house, Whitehall street $25 00
11-room house, Capitol avenue 35 00
12-room house, Central Place 35 00
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6-room house, East Georgia avenue 20 00
6-room house, Pulliam street 25 00
6-room house, Bass street 18 00
6-room house, Johnson avenue 12 50
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List your houses with us.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent Bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

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SAFETY in Speculation—$100 invested in grain or stocks by my safe method plan will pay $1,000 profit within 30 days; references furnished; write for particulars. Richard Oliver, banker and broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. sun wed

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WILL EXCHANGE beautiful cottage home in Kirkwood for improved property in Marietta or Gainesville, Ga. Address Bonner, Constitution.

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FOR SALE—Stylish, well bred young horse, sound, gentle, acclimated, suitable for buggy or single victoria. Oglesby Grocery Co. 1—4t

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

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FOR RENT—I will rent upon reasonable terms, possession Feb. 1st, or about that time, the large storehouse and basement now occupied by McCord Co. Apply to A. D. Adair, 23½ West Alabama street. 1-3-14t

FOR RENT—The Terraces, at Union Point, Ga.; one of the best points on line of Ga. R.R. for good hotel. Apply to J. F. Hart, Athens, Ga. 1-3-2t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Fine Jersey cow, calf month old. Anthony Murphy. 1-4-5t

FOR SALE—Three good second hand pool tables complete. Address or call Maine restaurant, 10 and 12 Walton street.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

WANTED—An eight-room furnished residence completely and elegantly appointed with linen and plate; modern conveniences essential; situation must be the best. Write terms with every particular to M. S. S., care Atlanta Constitution.

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In Suits, here are Cheviots and Worsteds and Cassimeres, in Blacks, in Blues, in Browns, in all desirable colors and shades.

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In Overcoats, here are Friezes, Kerseys and Coverts, Meltons, Beavers and Cheviots, in any and every color you may call for.

Fashionable long, medium or short, made loose fitting or to hug your figure, lined with Rich Silks or Choice Worsteds, made with all the little touches of fancy or taste that you admire.

Superior in fit, finish and perfection of tailoring to any ready made clothes you ever saw.

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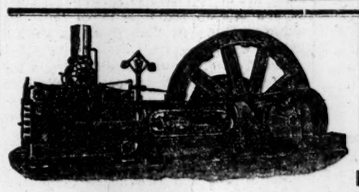
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I. & E. Greenwald Company on Mill Gears, Shafting and Pulleys.
Patentee and Manufacturer Taylor's Turbine Water Wheel.

Notice Extraordinary! The beautiful stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac of Mrs. Clara E. Blue, at 83 Peachtree street, commences to sell at auction Thursday, January 5, at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:00 p. m., and continue until all is sold. Reserved seats for ladies.

MRS. C. E. BLUE.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel 1056 2 calls

BOARDERS WANTED.

ONE OR TWO young men can obtain board in a private family. 164 E. Georgia ave.

CHOICE LOCATION and accommodations, bright, sunny, newly-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; baths, heat; reasonable rates. 400 Peachtree St. 1-1-8t

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street; transient and permanent board at popular prices; steam heated. 12-21—1m

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A PEN AND INK ARTIST would like a young lady and man to pose several times a week; will pay. Address Studio, Constitution.

STOP DRINKING and try Dr. Chaize's cure for the liquor habit; nature's own specific for alcoholic poison; send stamp for free book of particulars. Address M. Farley, Box 172, Temple, Tex. 12-11-8t sun wed

LADIES—My monthly regulator is harmless and cannot fail; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 12-22-1m

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between J. C. Warren and B. V. Rhudy, under the firm name of Rhudy & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Warren assumes the liabilities of the late firm and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 5 North Broad street, and all persons indebted to the firm are required to settle with him. Atlanta, Ga., December 28, 1898. J. C. Warren, B. V. Rhudy.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

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WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

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LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

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RELIABLE man to handle agents for telephone tablets and specialties. Pays $5,000 a year. Inclose stamp. Victory Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. 12-14 14 28 jan 4 25 feb 1

AGENTS WANTED—Best new subscription books; outfits free; salary or commission. Address National Publishing Company, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago. 1-3-7t

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FOUND—A gold monogram ring on Alabama street. Address D. B. M., care Constitution.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
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WANTED—MALE HELP.

BRICK MASONS wanted at Lindale, Ga., by Flynt Building and Construction Company. 1-4—5t

GENTLEMEN with literary and artistic taste to act as correspondents for a New York magazine, also to take photographs for illustrating; camera provided free. Send addressed envelope for prices paid, etc., to the Colonial Magazine, 104 Park Row, New York. 1-4—4t

AN A1 SOLICITOR, must be between 30 and 40 years of age, well educated, of good address, well dressed and willing to travel; good money and congenial work to right man; insurance man or cash register salesman preferred; must bring good reference. Call Century Club rooms, Atlanta Constitution office.

TYPEWRITER familiar with Remington machine, permanent position to right person; must be rapid and willing to assist in office work. Address in own hand F. E. C., Constitution.

$100 per mo. & exp. paid salesmen on cigars; experience unnecessary; steady position; liberal offer. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-1-sun mon wed

WANTED—Good deputies for the best insurance order known; liberal inducements. Apply Order of Columbus, Box 515 Meridian, Miss. 12—29—thur-sat-sun-wed

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WANTED—Situation—Collector; traveling salesman; best references. Southerner, Constitution office.

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WANTED—Stenography and typewriting to do either as piece work or half-day in office. Address Miss Davis, 58 Walton street.

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FOR patterns and learning to cut by the S. T. Taylor system, are open to all who are interested. Students can enter at any time; positions guaranteed. A discount of 10 per cent given to dressmakers in the course of instructions and all patterns. Agent for S. T. Taylor patterns. 1-1-7t

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$20 FOR A CALIGRAPH typewriter thoroughly overhauled at Fielder & Mower's, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 241. sun wed

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Office 104 N. Pryor St. Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

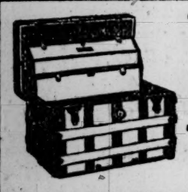
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Business College—Atlanta, Ga. Full business course $40. Shorthand $50. For catalogue, address; CRICHTON & SMITH, Proprietors.

Free! Free! Tuition until January 1st, '99. We mean it! Call or write at once.
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The leading business school of the South, located in the most progressive city. Over 7,000 graduates in positions. Places its pupils in positions daily. Low rates. Superb equipment. Bank references. Enter now. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. Address, A. C. BRISCOE, President, or L. W. ARNOLD, Vice-President, Atlanta, Ga.



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MUCH CHEAPER THAN ALL RAIL
For Tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
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Mexchats and Miners' Transportation Co.
Steamship Lines
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Savannah and Baltimore, Norfolk, Boston and Providence.
Low Rates and Excellent Service.
Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed. Best way to travel and ship your goods. For adv. matter and particulars address J. J. Carolan, agent, Savannah, Ga. R. H. Wright, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Smith, agent 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Whitney, traffi manager; W. P. Turner, general passenger agent, general offices, Baltimore, Md.

Auction Sale
The auction sale of Peter Lynch, at 7 West Mitchell street, will be resumed at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Saturday, December 31, 1898, and will continue two sales daily until sold out. Special sale of guns and pistols, besides harness, shoes, etc., on Saturday.
LEO FRESH,
AUCTIONEER.

RAILWAYS MAKE LOWER RATES AND SAY THEY ARE READJUSTING CHARGES FROM EAST AND WEST

The reply of the railways entering Atlanta to the chamber of commerce in regard to alleged discriminations against this city was read yesterday at the meeting of the directors of the chamber.

The letter was addressed to Mr. V. V. Bullock, secretary of the chamber of commerce. There was no discussion by the directors, who accepted and referred the paper to the transportation committee. A synopsis of the answer was published in The Constitution about two weeks ago, but the entire report is interesting to all shippers here.

Vice President W. E. Finley, of the Southern railway; Vice President E. St. John, of the Seaboard Air Line; Vice President J. M. Egan, of the Central of Georgia; Traffic Manager H. F. Smith, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; President George C. Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point, and General Manager T. K. Scott, of the Georgia railroad, signed the answer for the railway companies.

These gentlemen, all of whom are thoroughly acquainted with the Atlanta rate situation, start out by saying that they gave the subject serious consideration and approached it with a sincere desire to remedy any improper rates. Then some general suggestions follow on the subject of rate making or rate growth.

Taking up the complaints one at a time the railway officials say in regard to the rates to Chattanooga that from Ohio river points they have usually been made the same per ton per mile as to Atlanta. As a matter of fact some of the rates to Chattanooga are less per ton per mile than to Atlanta and some are higher. They are greater to Chattanooga on grain, flour and other grain products and hay in car loads and less on cotton ties, dried beans, crackers and soap. Steps will be taken to adjust the rates which are lower to Chattanooga and the promise is given that they will be brought into line. In fact the rate on cotton ties has been advanced.

Rates to Augusta are next discussed and it is shown that with one exception the rates complained of from the west to Augusta are no less than to Atlanta. The exception is soap and it is urged that this difference has not been injurious to Atlanta's soap interests.

The effect of water competition from the west through the eastern ports is discussed and it is stated that a "comparison cannot be fairly made between the rates to coast points on the one hand and to Atlanta on the other," Atlanta taking all rail rates.

Rate reductions have been made to Valdosta, Albany and Dublin and the figures are given.

The situation in regard to rates from the east to Nashville and Memphis on boots and shoes, etc., is explained and it is stated that rates were to be advanced January 1st to Nashville and Memphis.

All the other points in the complaint of the chamber of commerce are replied to and the answer concludes with the statement: "We are anxious that there shall not develop any belief on the part of the commercial interests of so important a city as Atlanta that the managing officials of the lines centering at that point are so far forgetful of their own interests as to withhold from Atlanta any rates which may be justified by the circumstances and conditions surrounding her position."

Rates Are a Growth.

The paper in full is as follows:

"December 15, 1898.—Mr. V. V. Bullock, Secretary Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: In the matter of the presentment of the Atlanta chamber of Commerce to the various railway companies centering at Atlanta, with respect to freight rates to and from Atlanta as compared with the rates to and from various other southeastern cities:

"The question has had the serious and earnest consideration which it merits. It has been approached with a sincere desire upon the part of the railway companies to remedy any improper adjustments of the present rates which may be found to exist.

"The present adjustment of freight rates in the southeastern section of our country has been a matter of growth and development rather than what might be termed 'manufacture.' The question of the rates themselves has been less difficult of settlement than the relation which one rate shall bear to some other rate. It is easier to fix the rate on grain from Louisville to Atlanta than it is to satisfactorily determine what relation that rate shall bear to the rate from Louisville to Chattanooga or Macon. Differences between the carriers themselves have almost invariably grown out of failure to agree as to relative rates and not actual rates. Those differences have sometimes been settled by the peaceful method of discussion or arbitration, and sometimes they have been fought out through disastrous rate wars.

"As trade centers have multiplied and business rivalry increased, it has very naturally followed that there should be honest and ceaseless effort on the part of each community, lest it be passed in the race, and especially that its rivals be not unduly favored in the important matter of freight rates. This finds more frequent expression in the importunities of individual shippers for reductions of rates, on the ground of alleged reductions from other points. In many cities the commercial organizations such as the conservative body which you have the honor to represent, enter upon an investigation of these questions and formally bring to the attention of the proper railway officials any unjust discriminations against their cities, or in favor of other cities, which they believe to exist. It is to such an appeal that we have now addressed ourselves.

No Antagonism.

"Happily, tese discussions are now generally free from any spirit of antagonism or mere captious contention. Traffic officials find that as business men get a broader knowledge of this question, they discover that the making of freight rates is not a matter of guess work or caprice; that the carriers in their own sphere are constantly seeking to preserve the proper relation of rates between competing centers, and that changes which appear easy of accomplishment may be far-reaching in their results. Discrepancies will unavoidably find their way into the tariffs, either by error or oversight. These it is the duty of the proper officials to correct. But, on the whole, substantial changes in the general relative adjustment of rates are infrequent and are matters of grave concern.

"The foregoing suggestions having occurred to us, we beg leave to consider in detail the several schedules submitted by you and which for convenience we will designate as exhibits A, B, C, etc.

Rates from the West.

"EXHIBIT 'A'—RATES FROM THE OHIO RIVER TO THE POINTS NAMED.

"A comparison is made of the rates on various commodities to Atlanta, Ga., on the one hand, and to Chattanooga, Augusta and the South Atlantic coast points on the other hand.

"First—With respect to the rates to Chattanooga, vs. rates to Atlanta.

"For many years past the rates from the Ohio river to Chattanooga have generally been made the same per ton per mile as the rates to Atlanta. Where the rates to Chattanooga are not made on this basis, it is the exception and not the rule. As a matter of fact, some of the present rates to Chattanooga are greater per mile than to Atlanta, while others are less; the former is true of such important commodities as grain, flour and other grain products and hay in carloads, and the latter is true of such commodities as cotton ties, dried beans, crackers and soap. On these last named commodities it would seem that the rates to Chattanooga are relatively lower than they ought to be and steps will be taken to readjust these rates: In fact, the rate on cotton ties to Chattanooga has already been advanced, and mesures are now under way looking to a further advance. The rates on the other commodities shown in the exhibit are not believed to be relatively lower to Chattanooga than to Atlanta.

"Second—Rates to Augusta vs. rates to Atlanta.

"For more than twenty years past the rates from the Ohio river to Augusta have generally been made the same as to Atlanta on what are known as the merchandise classes, and where the present rates are not made on this basis it is the exception and not the rule. A glance at the exhibit will show that the rates on all of the commodities shown therein are the same to both points, with the exception of salt, upon which the rate to Augusta is 2 cents higher than to Atlanta, and except also on soap, upon which the rate to Augusta is 4 cents less than to Atlanta. Investigation shows that this latter difference has been in effect for the past fourteen years and that it grew out of the fact that the rates on soap from the east to Augusta were made necessarily low on account of the ocean competition via Savannah in connection with the Savannah river boats, and corresponding reductions were then made from the Ohio river. There is nothing presented to show that this adjustment is to the injury of the soap interests of Atlanta.

Charges to Seaports.

"Third—Rates to Atlanta vs. rates to Savannah, Brunswick and Charleston. (Note—The rate on glucose to Savannah, etc., is 20 cents instead of 19 cents, as shown in the exhibit.)

"The carriers, in adjusting their rates from the Ohio river to Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston and other South Atlantic points must endeavor to at least partially meet the low rates made to those cities, either from the eastern seaboard via direct ocean transportation at low rates, or from interior points having the benefit of low rail rates to the North Atlantic seaboard, added to the very low ocean rates thence. As already stated, the all rail lines from the west attempt to only partially meet this competition. As a matter of fact, there is continually a large movement of western products to the South Atlantic ports through Baltimore and other North Atlantic ports, in connection with the steamship and sailing lines operating from those ports, and it is a fact that only recently western lines have seriously contemplated a still further reduction of the rates in order to secure even a reasonable proportion of the tonnage moved.

"From this it will be seen that in the very nature of things a comparison cannot fairly be made as between the rates to these coast points on the one hand and the rates to Atlanta on the other hand. The circumstances and conditions are so dissimilar that the carriers do not feel that it could be fairly or reasonably claimed that the adjustment of the rates to interior points removed from the coast should be scaled down to the basis of the rates to the port cities which are subject to the strong competitive influences above referred to.

"This situation we believe is so well known to you and to the members of the chamber of commerce of Atlanta as to require no further explanation on our part.

Some Reductions.

"EXHIBIT 'B'—RATES TO VALDOSTA, GA.

"Since this matter was brought to the attention of the carriers, material reductions have been made in the rates from Atlanta to Valdosta, Ga., the present rates being as follows:

82 71 62 51 41 32.

"It is confidently believed that these reductions will remove any just cause for complaint on the part of the Atlanta shippers.

"EXHIBIT 'C'—RATES TO ALBANY, GA.

"As in the case of the Valdosta, Ga., rates, the rates from Atlanta to Albany, Ga., have been materially reduced since this matter was brought to the attention of the railways, the present rates from Atlanta being as follows:

68 59 52 43 34 27.

"It is hoped that this reduction will satisfactorily dispose of this feature of the matter.

"EXHIBIT 'D'—RATES TO DUBLIN, GA.

"Since this matter came to the attention of the railway lines a material reduction has been made in the rates from Atlanta to Dublin, the present rates being as follows:

68 59 52 43 34 27.

"It is hoped and believed that this substantial reduction will satisfactorily dispose of this feature of the matter.

"EXHIBIT 'E'—RATES ON VARIOUS COMMODITIES FROM NASHVILLE AND ATLANTA RESPECTIVELY TO MACON, AUGUSTA, COLUMBUS, SAVANNAH, ANNISTON, ALA., AND ANDERSON, S. C.

"There seems to be some inaccuracies in this exhibit. The rates on handles and broom corn from Nashville to Savannah seem to be reversed. The rates from Atlanta to Macon are, on handles 30 cents, and on broom corn 19 cents. The rate on handles, less than carloads, from Nashville to Anderson is 32 cents and from Atlanta to Anderson on the same commodity 20 cents.

"It is believed that a careful examination of this exhibit will not disclose any unjust discriminations against Atlanta or in favor of Nashville. The rates from Atlanta are less in all instances, and in most cases materially less than from Nashville. It is true that the rates from Atlanta are greater per mile than the rates from Nashville, but it is quite usual in the adjustment of freight rates that the shorter the distance the higher per mile the rates, and on the whole it is confidently believed that the present rates from Atlanta are not unfair or unreasonable.

"With respect to the rates to Anderson, S. C., it is likewise true that the rates from Atlanta are considerably less than from Nashville. In fact, in most instances the full Atlanta proper rates are charged from Atlanta to Anderson on business from Nashville and other western points, and where an exception must be made to this rule, it is owing to the necessity of equalizing through Atlanta rates in effect through so-called Virginia gateways; i. e., Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg, etc.

Boots and Shoes.

"EXHIBIT 'F'—RATES ON BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., FROM THE EAST TO ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE.

"As you are probably aware, the question really involved in this feature of the matter is now the subject of legal adjudication. Complaint was filed with the interstate commerce commission that the rates from the east to Chattanooga are higher than to Nashville, and the question is now in the courts. The lines participating in the Nashville traffic via the various southern routes have simply met the rates fixed for them by other routes and by circumstances beyond their control; that is to say, rates via the trunk lines operating to Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky., in connection with the low rates offered by river carriers from Cincinnati and Louisville to Nashville. The Southern lines felt justified in meeting this competition, and in carrying the freight at a small margin of profit over the cost of carriage without believing that the mere fact of such participation ought to force down the rates to Atlanta or other points in the southeast which are not subject to the same competitive influences as tend to fix the rates at Nashville. As a matter of fact, the lines operating via southern routes to Nashville are not able to maintain even the rates shown in the exhibit. Indeed, at this time the rates to Nashville are somewhat lower than those shown in the exhibit and have been forced upon the southern lines by reason of reductions in force via the trunk lines; but effective January 1, 1899, the rates from the east to both Nashville and Memphis will be advanced materially; but still the rates will be less than to Atlanta. If the southern lines were to remain out of the Nashville and Memphis business altogether by arbitrarily advancing their rates to figures as high as or higher than to Atlanta, it would not change the situation at Nashville or the relation between Nashville and Atlanta. The rates actually in force at Nashville and Memphis via the Ohio river cities would not be advanced to the same extent, and the only result would be to deprive the southern routes of what little profit there may be in the handling of the business at the rates fixed for them by other lines.

Rates on Grain.

EXHIBIT "G"—RATES ON CLASS "D" FROM OHIO RIVER POINTS TO THE SOUTHEAST.

"It is believed that this exhibit does not justify serious complaint on the part of the Atlanta interests. It is true that the rate to Chattanooga is somewhat less than to Atlana, but as explained in connection with exhibit 'A' the rate on grain to Chattanooga is higher than would be justified by the general basis heretofore in effect for many years past.

"The rate of 20 cents to Montgomery, which applies only from Evansville, Louisville and Cairo (rate from Cincinnati being 22 cents), is based on the low rates in effect to Mobile, Ala., added to the rates obtainable by steamboat transportation on the Alabama river. The present rates to Montgomery were established in 1886, or twelve years ago, and after the rail lines leading to Montgomery had experienced a serious loss of traffic by the diversion of business to the route via Mobile and thence via the Alabama river. Prior to that time the rates on grain and its products to Montgomery by the direct lines had been held at higher figures, but with the result that the business sought the river route from Mobile as stated.

"With respect to the rate on grain to Birmingham: this is lower than to Atlanta because of the relatively short distance from Memphis to Birmingham, which fixes the rate from Memphis and corresponding rates from the Ohio river. To Macon and Augusta the rates are 2 cents higher than to Atlanta. To Savannah, Ga., the rate is lower than to Atlanta for the reason explained in connection with exhibit 'A,' but even at the rate of 23 cents from the Ohio river to Savannah, much of the business for Savannah and other south Atlantic coast points actually moves through the north Atlantic ports and thence via steamships or sailing vessels.

Rates on Wagons.

"EXHIBIT 'H'—RATES ON WAGONS FROM RACINE, WIS., TO ATLANTA AND VARIOUS OTHER POINTS.

"All of the rates in this exhibit are based on the rates to the Ohio river added to the rates from the river, with the exception of Augusta, Pensacola and Mobile. In the case of the Augusta rate, which we figure to be 54 cents instead of 51 cents as shown in the exhibit, the through rate is based on the rate in effect to Virginia cities added to the rate thence. The lower rates to Pensacola and Mobile grow out of the fact that the rates to Mobile are affected by the rates to New Orleans, to which point the rates are controlled by ocean and river transportation and the rates to Pensacola are in turn affected by the rates to Mobile. It is believed that the present rate to Atlanta is not unreasonably high as compared with the rates to other competing points in the surrounding territory and that the exhibit does not justify serious complaint.

"EXHIBIT 'I'—RATES TO GAINESVILLE, FLA.

"The rates from all points to Gainesville are made on basis of the rates to Jacksonville, added to the rates from Jacksonville. Hence this exhibit means that the rates from Atlanta to Jacksonville are believed to be relatively higher than the rates from New York, Virginia cities, Savannah, etc.

"As a matter of fact, the all-rail carriers from eastern cities have not attempted, nor do they attempt, to meet the rates in force via the water lines to Jacksonville, and any revision of the rates from Atlanta to Jacksonville, with respect to the rates from seaboard cities, as published by the rail carriers, would not appreciably change the existing conditions, as the controlling rates are made by water and are materially less than the rates published by the rail carriers from the same points.

"Nevertheless, it is the purpose of the Atlanta terminal lines to bring this subject before the various interested lines with the view of seeing what can be properly done in connection with it.

Do Not Forget Atlanta.

"EXHIBITS 'K' AND 'L'—RATES TO COBBTOWN, GA., AND BARWICK, GA.

"These questions do not seem to involve large commercial considerations.

"The rates are mainly determined by the rates from the coast in connection with the water rates to the coast cities.

"It is the purpose of the Atlanta terminal lines to bring these subjects before the interested lines, as in the case of rates to Jacksonville, to see what should properly be done in connection therewith.

"We are anxious that there shall not develop any belief on the part of the commercial interests of so important a city as Atlanta, that the managing officials of the lines centering at that point are so far forgetful of their own interests as to withhold from Atlanta any rates which may be justified by the circumstances and conditions surrounding her position.

"All communications from your organization will, at all times, be respectfully entertained and carefully considered. Very truly yours,

"SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
"By W. W. Finley, Second Vice President.
"SEABOARD AIR LINE,
"By E. St. John, Vice President and General Manager.
"CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY,
"By John M. Egan, Vice President.
"NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY,
"By H. F. Smith, Traffic Manager.
"ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD,
"By George C. Smith, President.
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
"By Thomas K. Scott, General Manager."

FLOWERS GETS $500 DAMAGES.

Was Cowhided by Mrs. Knight and Brought Suit for Damages Against Her and Her Husband.

A jury in Judge Lumpkin's court yesterday awarded $500 damages to Dr. A. B. Flowers for a cowhiding he received at the hands of Mrs. T. H. Knight. The verdict was against Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Knight, who were made the defendants in the suit brought by Dr. Flowers.

The suit was uncontested, the defendants not making any fight for justification. Both defendants were convicted in the criminal court and served time in the Fulton county jail.

Flowers alleged in his petition that in June, 1897, he was called from his office by a young man whom he did not know and told that some one wished to see him, and that the call was urgent.

He said he started to the place and while on his way met Mr. and Mrs. Knight. The husband told his wife to cowhide him, which she did. She inflicted a number of painful lashes.

The cause of the cowhiding was a purported remark which Knight said Dr. Flowers made about his wife. Dr. Flowers denies that he made the remark. The plaintiff in the suit asked for $5,000 damages.

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TO MAKE UP 1899 BUDGET.

Members of Finance Committee of Board of Education Will Meet This Afternoon.

A special meeting of the finance committee of the board of education will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the office of the superintendent of public schools. The meeting was called by Judge J. G. Bloodworth, chairman of the committee, and the object is to make up the budget for the present year.

The following are the members of the committee: J. G. Bloodworth, chairman; A. C. Turner, W. B. Miles, J. S. Parks, Hoke Smith and J. G. Woodward.

The work to be done by the committee is of importance, and the meeting is expected to be of interest.

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Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

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Geo. W. Ely, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Blacksmith Coal.

The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

FINED $50 BY JUDGE BERRY.

Nicholas Ittner Did Not Attend Court After Being Summoned and Was Fined for Contempt.

Judge Berry has decided that he will not have any delinquent witnesses or jurors in his court, and he took advantage of the opportunity yesterday morning to fine Nicholas Ittner $50 for not attending the sessions of the court after he had been summoned.

Ittner was summoned to serve as a juror for this week of the court, but Monday morning he failed to appear when his name was called. Yesterday morning he was present, and Judge Berry asked him why he did not present himself at the opening of the court the previous day.

Ittner stated that he was excused from serving as a juror by his membership in the Gate City Guard, and did not think it necessary to report. He said he had tried to see his honor, but had failed to do so. He went to Macon instead of attending the court. Judge Berry stated that he would excuse him for the rest of the week, but he must pay $50 for contempt of court in not appearing at the opening of the session. The fine was paid.

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